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Her Treasure

—*M. Desai.*

SALUTE TO THE SOVIETS

OUR SHORT STORY

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

LOVE IS A LIAR

She Was In Love With A Gardener And Wanted To Marry A Millionaire. Could She Have Them Both?

Gretchen packed her things. "I'm going home", she said.

"You're a coward," said Bess.

"All right," said Gretchen. "So I'm a coward. But I'm going home."

"You've fallen in love with Bob Holtham, who's Ralph Jesson's gardener, and you're furious because he isn't Ralph Jesson, who is a song composer and a millionaire."

"I hate this place," said Gretchen. "I don't know why I ever came here. I should have gone to the seashore. I always spend my vacations at the seashore."

"You came up here to visit me", Bess said, "because I told you Ralph Jesson lived near by and that he was composer and a millionaire and you wanted to meet him. But when you tipped over in the canoe in front of Jesson's camp, it was Bob Holtham who rescued you and you fell in love with him."

"He's nothing but a gardener," said Gretchen.

"He's a college graduate too. He's working as a gardener until he can find something else. A man like that must be worth knowing."

"That's all right to talk about", Gretchen said. "That's fine. But it never works out well. I'd hate to be married to a gardener." She snapped the locks on her suitcase. "I'm going home."

"Wait till to-morrow," Bess said. "To-night I'm giving a party. Ralph Jesson's going to be here. You shouldn't go home without meeting him."

"Is Bob Holtham coming?"

"Of course not. He's a gardener."

Gretchen considered. "Well, all right," she said. "I'll stay. Just to meet Ralph Jesson."

After dinner Gretchen went down to the pier and got into one of the canoes and paddled up around the point. Bob Holtham was awaiting for her in a little cove.

"I thought you'd never get here," he said.

"I can't stay," said Gretchen. "I only came to tell you I'm going home to-morrow, and to-night I'm going to a party."

"Is Ralph Jesson going to be at the party?"

"Yes," said Gretchen.

"You're going just to meet him. I know. You want to meet him because he's rich and famous. All the girls do."

"Naturally," said Gretchen. "That's sensible."

"But you're in love with me," said Bob.

"That's beside the point," said Gretchen. "If I am I'll have to get over it. I don't want to marry a gardener."

"But I won't always be a gardener."

"I can't afford to run the risk. It isn't sensible. I came up here to meet Ralph Jesson. Maybe I won't like him. If I don't I'll go home and forget about him and you too."

"You can't forget me if you're in love with me."

"That may be so. Then I'll be unhappy, but if I marry a millionaire I won't be as unhappy as I would if I didn't."

Bob Holtham scratched his head. "You're the funniest girl I've ever known. And the most honest. And most sensible. Maybe that's why I love you. At any rate, I'll never stop loving you, but if you go away I won't follow you. I guess I can be sensible too. Anyhow, right now I'm going to kiss you so you won't forget me right away."

He kissed her and she knew she wouldn't forget being kissed in a hurry. She climbed into the canoe and paddled away. She felt funny, but she supposed the feeling would pass. If it didn't she knew she would be more unhappy than she had at first thought.

When she got back to Bess' home she went up to her room and put on her prettiest dress. But all the time she kept thinking of Bob Holtham. Then she'd remember that the smart thing to do was to be sensible. She might be happy with Bob for awhile, but it wouldn't last. She could never be happy married to a gardener.

When she came downstairs there were a lot of people around. Some of them she knew. There was a strange young man who looked distinguished. She guessed he must be Ralph Jesson. He came over to her and said: "I guess we haven't met. My name is Jesson." There was something familiar about him. She wondered whether they hadn't met before.

"I'm Bess' friend. I'm Gretchen Lampson," she said.

"Would you like to dance?" he asked.

"Of course," she said.

So they danced, and Mr. Jesson was a fine dancer, only Gretchen wished she weren't dancing with him. He kept talking and every once in awhile she caught a word or two. But most of the time she was thinking of something else. She was thinking of to-morrow. To-morrow she was going away, and Bob Holtham had said he wouldn't follow her. Now she knew she had hoped that he would.

"Do you know Bob Holtham?" she suddenly asked Mr. Jesson.

"I certainly do," said Mr. Jesson. "He's my brother. His real name is Ralph. Ralph Jesson. He composes music under the name of Robert Holtham."

Gretchen stopped dancing and stared. A feeling of horror stirred in her heart. She saw the grin on Mr. Jesson's face, and suddenly she turned and went out onto the veranda. There was a man there. It was Bob Holtham.

"I've been watching", he said. "I told Ed what to do. I guess he did it. I guess you would have married me anyhow. You can't get out of marrying me now."

"I hate you," said Gretchen. "I never hated anyone so much in my life."

"That's sensible," said Bob. "You should. You have every reason to hate me. But you'll get over it. You'll get over it a lot quicker than you'll get over loving me. That's sensible too, isn't it?"

Gretchen considered. "Yes," she said.

What Is A Short Story?

"What do we mean by a short story?."

Mr. H. E. Bates, who has written some of the best short stories of our time and cares passionately as well as analytically for the status of the form, collects a number of definitions.

Tchekov held that neither beginning nor end were important, while a successful American editor thought beginning and end mattered most. Mr. Coppard detects a difference between a story, as written, and a tale, as told. Mr. H. G. Wells, it seems, imposed a time limit—if it takes more than half an hour to read, it can't be a short story! None of these clears the air very much, and I doubt if Mr. Bates helps with his basic axiom that "the short story can be anything the writer decides it shall be." Catholicity of taste, permitting the writer to choose his own material and treatment, is all to the good, but Mr. Bates's axiom is just as applicable to the novel, writes John Brophy in "John O'London's Weekly."

Comparison With The Novel!

Where so many have failed to define I must walk, like Agag, delicately. Disclaiming all intention of making a formula to fit all examples, I nevertheless suggest that the short story—Mr. Bates is right in making it no more than fifty or sixty years old—can best be understood by comparison with the novel. Like the novel, it must be an account of events in order to be a story at all as distinct from an essay; it must have characters for the same reason, and to be art in the modern sense, the events must either proceed from the nature of the characters or the characters must be changed by the impact of the events.

The short story is distinguished from the novel not merely by its comparative brevity but (arising out of that requisite) by the fact that essentially it deals with one crisis, one clash of characters and events, whereas the novel conducts its characters through numerous crises, and the art of the novelist is, to a considerable extent, the art of developing a continuous impetus, a crescendo of interest, so that the long story grows organically from first to last and is not crystallized into episodes perfunctorily joined.

St. Paul's And The Cottage

This last requisite is one which makes the novel a more difficult as well as a more exhausting task for the writer who is an artist. Questions of proportion, scope and mastery of detail are involved in writing a novel which for the short story writer are non-existent or diminished. Anyone may legitimately prefer a Kipling story to 'Anna Karenina', just as he may take more pleasure in a country cottage than in St. Paul's Cathedral, but there should be no question which was the more difficult to create. Because the novel is made from a sequence of crises, of which a short story needs only one, novelists are commonly more successful with the short form than story writers with the long.

'The Modern Short Story' (Nelson, 7s. 6d.) by Mr. H. E. Bates, is a book long awaited. Short tracts of the narrative have already appeared in "John O'London's," and now that the full tax of Mr. Bates's argument is available it will be widely discussed and often consulted. The book is far from academically perfect. Mr. Bates claims that it is "as detached as possible without I hope, being impersonal." To be wholly unprejudiced would be inhuman, and Mr. Bates's prejudice stick out sometimes like a porcupine's quills. He has little good to say of Kipling: he strives hard but not very successfully, to be fair to Mr. Maugham, who is more than "a master of cultivated acidity"—and to cite "Cakes and Ale" as justification for that phrase is peculiarly inapt.

He sets, in my view, an exaggerated value on James Joyce's "Dubliners," a pretty drab collection until we come to the last story, "The Dead', which Mr. Bates appreciates with admirable perceptiveness and generosity. His book amply fulfils one requisite of good criticism: it communicates enthusiasm, and impels the reader to texts he feels he has neglected or insufficiently understood, as well as to others he has never read at all. As a result of Mr. Bates's reasoned praise or example, I am going to read Tolstoy's short stories, and notably "The Death of Ivan Ilytch" and "Family Happiness". Without always agreeing with Mr. Bates's conclusions, I do not see how anyone who cares for the short story could fail to be stimulated by his acute, thoughtful and discriminating criticism.

British And American

He traces the origins of the short story as we know it to-day to Gogol and Poe, and has an admiration for American fiction since the last war which I find excessive. He objects to the partisan choice between Maupassant and Tchekov as technical masters, and find much in common between them. He holds that Katherine Mansfield and A. E. Coppard "for all their faults and their debt to Tchekov succeeded more than any other writers of their day in assisting the English short story to a state of adult emancipation."

"The Modern Short Story" may disappoint in the brief and perfunctory treatment of Mr. Bates's own British contemporaries. Miss Elizabeth Bewen, Mr. Rhys Davies, Mr. Frank O'Connor, Mr. H. A. Manhood, Mr. Sean O'Faolain, Mr. Liam O'Flaherty, Mr. V. S. Pritchett are praised, but the space and consideration afforded them are very small in comparison with the pages devoted to contemporary Americans. Perhaps Mr. Bates intends to give us a further volume on later developments, and if so I hope he will take into account Rebecca West, Alexander Woolcott, Stefan Zweig, Thomas Mann and Gerald Kersh, who here are not mentioned at all.

Every creative writer must work within the limitations of his own personal interests and the still narrower bounds set by his abilities, but when he takes his turn at criticism he is under some obligation to estimate and discount these deficiencies. Mr. Bates obviously has striven to do this, but before I say my last word about a book which has given me much pleasure and stimulation, I would like to put it to him that his outlook may be more restricted than perhaps he imagines. I am thinking of a passage in which, writing of Sherwood Anderson, he maintains "the writer can say all he wants

(Continued on Page 21)

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A Letter TO A RUSSIAN

Salute To The Soviets

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

Dear Comrade,

Greetings from India.

On this, the first anniversary of your war with Nazi Germany, we salute you.

We salute you for the magnificent stand you have made against the gigantic military power of Hitler's hordes. We congratulate you and wish you all luck in the strenuous battles that lie ahead on the road to final victory.

Whether you be fighting on one of your far-flung fronts, or carrying on guerilla warfare in the enemy's rear, whether you are in the Red Army, Red Navy or the Red Air Force, whether you are fighting your country's battle in a factory or on a collective farm —wherever you are, we know you are doing your duty with exemplary courage and patriotic devotion. Your heroism will serve as a model and an inspiration to the entire world. We salute you. We congratulate you. We envy you.

Yes, we envy you your historic role in this great struggle for preservation of human liberties and your own national freedom.

But we are not unmindful of the terrible sufferings you have had to undergo during the past one year. The destruction of the Dnieper Dam built with your sweat and blood, a symbol of your constructive genius, was but one example of the tremendous sacrifices you have made in the cause of freedom. The thoroughness with which you have followed a 'scorched earth' policy will live for long in the memory of man. We mourn with you the death of your gallant sons who died so that others should live—free and unafraid. To those who have been widowed or orphaned we send our heart-felt condolences. We share their grief.

★

Ever since your historic October Revolution in 1917, many of us in India have closely followed the developments in your country. We watched with admiration your successful proletarian uprising, the end of the Czarist tyranny, the grim war of intervention, the early economic difficulties when the capitalist world combined in an attempt to strangle you. We saw you emerging out of all these trials with faith undimmed, resolved to build the new socialist society. Under the guidance of your great leader Lenin, you laid the foundations of a new order based on real equality, and social justice and, under the indomitable Stalin, you completed the edifice of the world's first proletarian state. We watched your Five-Year Plans bearing fruit in an amazing consolidation of your industrial and agricultural resources and the phenomenal spread of the liberalizing influences of culture and art and education made available for the first time to the mass of people in any country.

An increasing number in India keenly studied your great experiment because we found in it a key to the solution of our own problems—poverty, ignorance, inequality and exploitation even though some of us could not understand why political opposition, had to be 'purged,' and others were dismayed by the anti-religious campaign in the earlier days of the Soviet regime. A revolutionary Indian Labour movement found inspiration in your history and many of the young intellectuals were fired with the Soviet ideals. Indeed, our national movement itself took a leftward swing, integrating the ideal of social justice with the ideal of national freedom.

★

That is why, comrade, many in India changed their attitude to the war the moment your great country was attacked. The mere fact of your being involved in it, according to them, has changed it from a war between rival imperialisms into a "Peoples' War". Not many subscribe to this view but everyone of us want you to win because we know that of all the countries, Russia and China deserve our sympathy most. That is why in the midst of our own political pre-occupations we yet find time to organize Friends of the Soviet Union and to plan despatch of a Goodwill Mission to Russia.

You see, dear comrade, our own political subjection has made us extremely sensitive to other peoples' woes. Whatever our own difficulties, we are ever ready to demonstrate our sympathy and goodwill to every victim of imperialist or fascist aggression or exploitation. In 1920 we linked our entire national movement with the demand for the freedom of Turkey. We lost no time in expressing our sympathy for Abyssinia, for Spain, for China, for Czechoslovakia. Within our limited resources, we even sent material help to these countries

We are even more eager to demonstrate our whole-hearted sympathy with you. You are not only a victim of aggression, you are the pioneer of the proletarian revolution. With your future is linked the future of world socialism. We cannot afford to see you lose.

★

We wish we could fight shoulder to shoulder with you for the defence of democracy and socialism. But far from being a socialist state, we have not even achieved national freedom. We are still tied to the apron strings of British Imperialism. To voice the demand for freedom is still a crime in this country. Hundreds of our radicals, including Communists, are still languishing in jails. Bound ourselves, how can we fight for freedom and democracy? As I write these lines the teleprinter in our office taps out the message: SECRETARY OF THE CALCUTTA FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION ARRESTED. Isn't it grim irony?

Not once but many times over and over again, our leaders have expressed our hostility to Nazism and Fascism and our determination to participate in the fight for freedom—*if first we can secure our own freedom!* But the British imperialism, despite its many professions of sympathy for democratic ideals, continues to rule over us in the same old autocratic manner and is not prepared to admit us to the ranks of free nations on a basis of equality. Need you be surprised that, inspite of our wholehearted sympathy for you, we cannot fight alongside you?

★

You, my dear Comrade, must have surely learnt about the nature and characteristics of colonial imperialism, so I don't have to waste your time on elaborating on this theme. From you, indeed, we expect a full understanding of our position. Not merely understanding but also sympathy and moral support! With your socialist ideals you cannot but be on our side. Then, why don't you and your leaders express your sympathy for us?

I think we Indians have a just grievance that while we are always demonstrating our sympathy for other peoples, no one ever says a word in support of us. One can understand this silence in the case of capitalist and imperialist countries but surely not in your case.

The British and American statesmen, by excluding India from the application of the Atlantic Charter, have clearly demonstrated that in their New Order imperialist domination will endure. But does Russia too subscribe to this view? Does the Anglo-Soviet Pact with its clause about non-interference imply that you are fighting to preserve the 'status quo' in the British empire and the continuance of British rule over India and other colonies and dependencies in Asia and Africa?

There are doubts and misgivings and friends of Soviet Russia like me find ourselves in an awkward position, while the enemies of socialism get one more argument in their favour.

I must confess here that your Government has consistently displayed utter lack of imagination where India is concerned. In 1938 at least two front rank socialist leaders from India could not get passports to Russia. I myself, while in England at that time, found that it was easier to per-

(Continued On Page 21)

To The Men Of USSR

BY D. P. MADON

Record, O Lord, in judgment-book this land
That through the purgatory of its blood
Designed on earth the prophet's brotherhood,
And made first observance to Christ's command:
'Peace on this earth, goodwill to men'; this band
Of workers that for other workers' good
Against all hatred without hatred stood—
A lasting monument on Time's shifting sand;

Record how when the powers of darkness came
With blasts of doom that shook the neighbouring towns
And made light shuttlecocks of ancient crowns,
These men alone bowed not their heads in shame,
But proud of their new heritage, full glad,
Gave in high sacrifice all that they had.

THE CAUCASUS • Ancient Gate Of Western Asia

By MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

The latest news show that the long awaited spring drive of Germany has now begun: and as it was surmised by informed circles, it seems to be heading towards Caucasia.

If the German forces succeed in crossing wall of the Caucasus they will find the countries of Turkey and Iraq on their right, the route of India on their left and Iran in the front. If they succeed in removing all the obstacles in their way, their presence in Northern Iran would be a grave menace to the whole of Western Asia.

It is quite obvious that some kind of agreed plan has been reached between Germany and Japan: and the Japanese navy might try to implement her part of the plan by dominating the Arabian and Red Seas.

When I read the news of German attack on the Kerch Peninsula. I remembered how history was once again going to repeat an oft-repeated story. In nearly 700 B.C. the Scythian hordes had descended these very heights of the Caucasus and, attacking the Assyrian Empire, had laid it waste. Herodotus had told this story and we find numerous references to this event in the book of Ezekiel of the Old Testament. This place comes again into prominence after 200 years in the days of Cyrus the Great, and Stesias and Xenophon tell us that the northern wild tribes were making constant incursions through this passage.

History is now silent for several centuries. But again in the first century A.D. the famous Hebrew historian, Josephus, mentions this "Northern gate of Western Asia" and tells us about its military importance. A few centuries later in the days of Sassanian Kings of Persia the Romans began to attack through it. Bellisarius the Roman General led an expedition to this country in 528 A.D., the story of which is told by Procopius, who himself was with the attacking army.

This mountain is a kind of wall which Nature has raised to separate the South from the North. We find in all the stories of ancient history that no invader, intending to march towards the plains of Western Asia, could but pass through the gates of this wall. That seems to be the reason why an attempt was made in the 4th century B.C. to close this natural gate by means of human ingenity in order that no invader may march towards Western Asia.

This characteristic of the mountain becomes quite clear by a glance over the map. The Caspian Sea is on the East, the Black Sea is on the West. This mountain stretches from the shore of one sea to that of other as if Nature wanted to close the space between the two seas by drawing a sky-high wall.

There were only two routes to cross this mountain in ancient times. One route passes through nearly the middle of the mountain, which was known later on as the Darial Pass. This Pass is shown between Vladikaukaz and Tiflis in modern maps. The attacks of Scythians mentioned by Herodotus were probably made through this very Pass. The second route passes through the Eastern slope of the mountain. It leads to that area of the western shore of the Caspian Sea which was later on known as Azerbaijan. The wild tribes of the North used to descend upon the border district through this very route in the days of Cyrus.

History does not tell exactly when, but it is definite that long before the birth of Christ, a superhuman attempt was made to close these passes by erecting impregnable walls. This wall which was built several centuries before the Chinese Wall has no other rival than that of China in the history of the world.

The wall, which was erected to close the Darial Pass, was made of iron slabs, and molten copper was used to cement them together, That is why this place is known as the "Iron Gate" in Georgia upto this day and the Turks have translated it as "Damar Kapu."

A longer wall had to be built to close the Eastern slope. The slope stretches to several miles, and it was necessary to build a wall from the shore of the Caspian to that part of the mountain which was absolutely impassable. Accordingly two walls were built from the sea-shore. One was only two miles long, but the other was carried up to the place where the mountain is very steep, nearly 50 miles from the Sea. The distance between the walls was about 500 yards near the sea-shore, but as they progressed further their distance decreased, till it became about a hundred yards at the place where the fort is built.

Darband, the famous city of Azarbaijan grew up between these two walls and is still there. There was an iron gate in the first wall, which gave an entrance to the city. On the other and of the city, there was also a gate in the second wall. As this city closed the Northern Pass, it became known as Darband (i.e., Closer of the gate) probably in the period of the Sassanians. The Iranians call this double wall, as "Dobaarah" i.e., a double range.

This place has achieved great importance in the days of Sassanian Kings, owing to its being a stronghold against the Northern incursions. All the Arab historians geographers, such as Al-Maqdasi, Al-Hamadani, Al-Istakhari, Al-Mas-bodi, Al-Beruni and Al-Yaqut tell us that the Sassanian emperors considered it to be the key position of the Empire. Whoever could get this key, he could open the lock of the Empire.

When the Arabs conquered this country in the 7th century A.D. they too realised its importance. They began to call it by the names of "Babul-Abwab" or "Al-Bab", i.e., the gate of the gates or the gate of the empire Al-Mas-oodi and Al-Yaqut have also mentioned it by the names of "Bab-ut-Turk" and "Bab-ul-Khizr," i.e., the gate of the Turks and the gate of the Saspian tribes —because these tribes to come by this very route.

Who had constructed these walls? All the historic data which are found in this connection are confused and uncertain. Some Arab historians have mentioned Khusru Anushirwan in this connection. This, however cannot be true. Josephus has mentioned it five hundred years before Anushirwan, and Procopius mentions to have personally visited the place and seen this wall in 528 A.D. The period of Anushirwan is accepted to be between 531 and 579 A.D. by all authorities. Consequently, it is clear that he could not have been the founder of these fortifications.

Josephus and Procopius think that these walls were built by Alexander the Great. But all historical evidence goes against this. The famous American historian, A. V. Williams Jackson, has admitted that it is difficult to ascribe them to Alexander.

I have discussed this question in some of my works and have reached different conclusions. Historical evidence leads us to believe that both these walls were built by Cyrus the Great, between 541 and 521 B.C. Sassanian kings might have repaired them, and it is probable that Khusru Anushirwan might have built them anew.

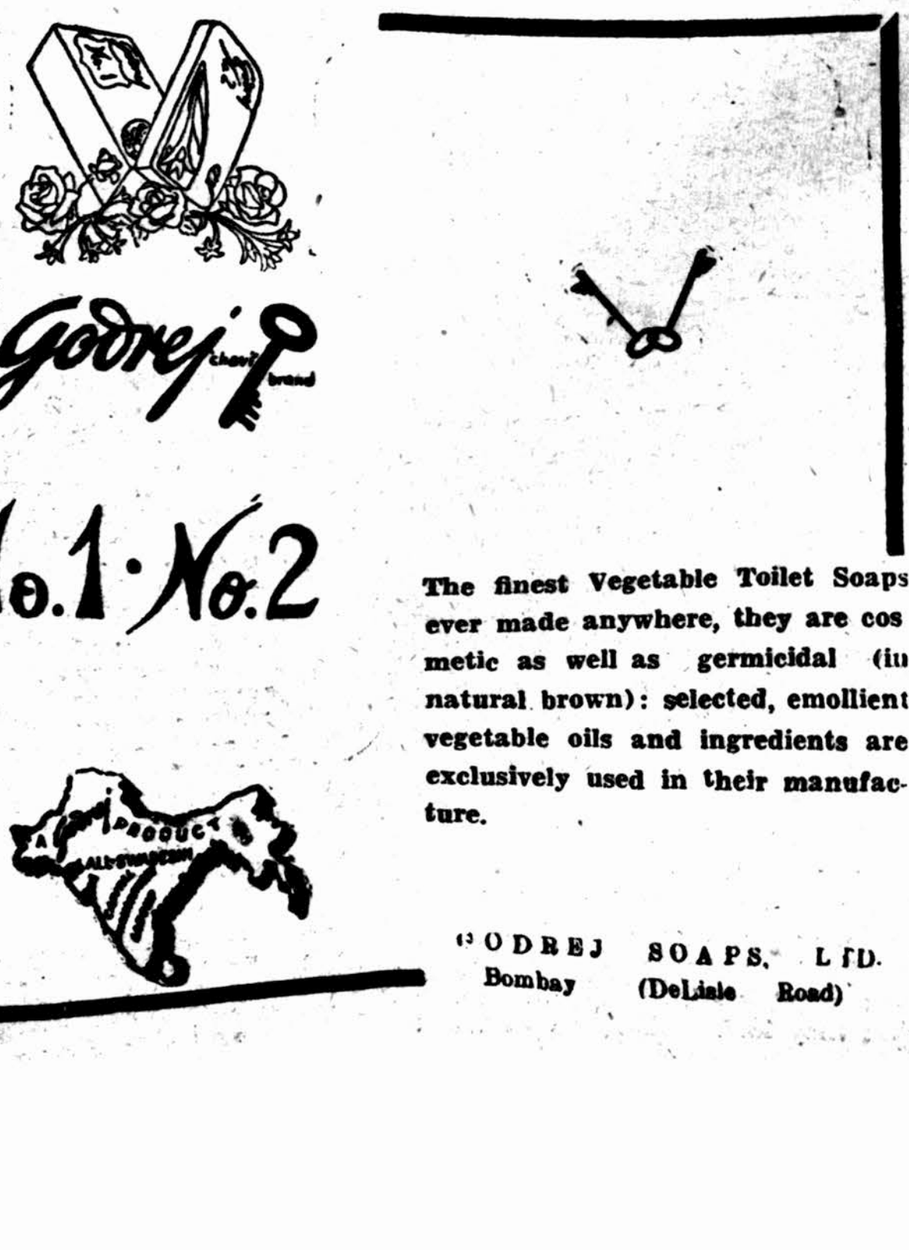
The double wall of Darband was extent up to the end of the 18th century. Eichwald has given a picture drawn by a Russian tourist in his book Caucasus, who had visited the place in 1796. But when Mr. Williams Jackson examined the place in 1904, the wall had fallen down although its marks were still there. The single wall, however, was still standing. He has given full details in his book. "From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam."

I visited this place five years after the visit of Mr. Jackson. Nothing had visibly changed upto that time, however, a part of the remnants and arches of the double-wall mentioned by him had disappeared.

The world famous Oil field of Azerbaijan is adjacent to Darband Baku is situated to the South. Its original name was Bad Kooba, i.e., a wind-beaten city. The ancient Iranians called this country by the name of "Azarpaigan" as the oily dust of this country caught fire as speedily as the sticks of dry wood. "Azarpaigan" means the sacred country of fire. It was pronounced as Azerbaijan by the Arabs.

The revolutionary changes of the world dealt with the difficult routes of the Caucasus in the same manner as they have with all such places. The routes which were stopped by high walls and iron-slabs are now being used by railway lines day and night; which carry hundreds of passengers from one side of the mountain to the other. The inner portion of the Caucasus is now full of places of recreation, sanitoriums and mineral baths. The negligence of this country during the regime of Czars is amply compensated for by the tremendous progress made during recent five years' programmes of the U.S.S.R. It is difficult to predict which route would be chosen by the German armies if they could advance towards this area to cross the Caucasus. The easiest route is that of Darband.

("The Amrita Bazar Patrika")



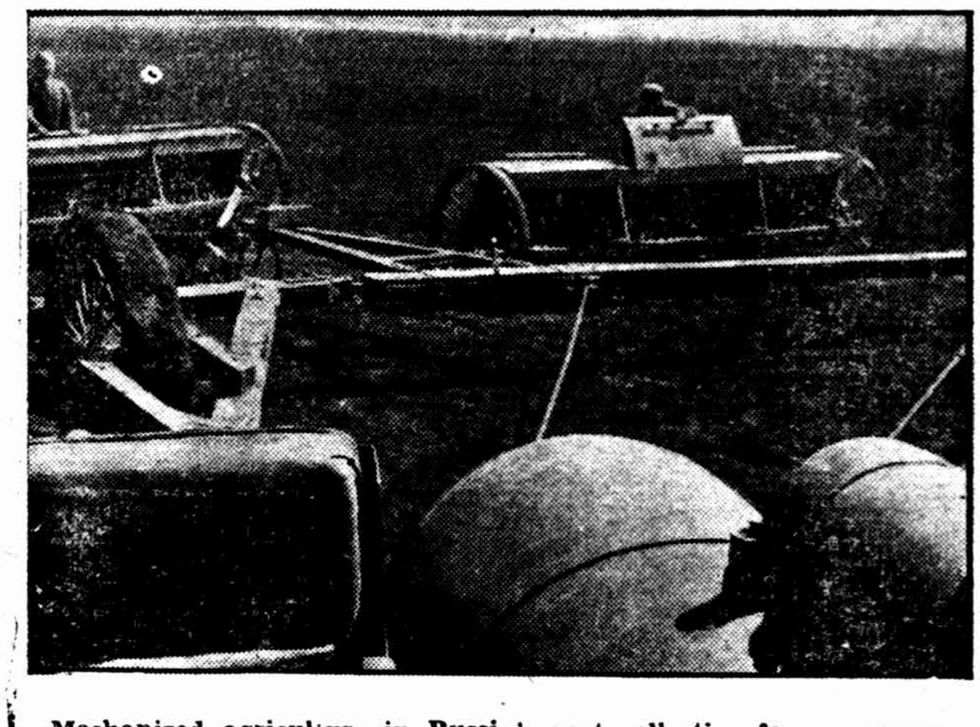
The finest Vegetable Toilet Soaps ever made anywhere, they are cosmetic as well as germicidal (in natural brown): selected, emollient vegetable oils and ingredients are exclusively used in their manufacture.

Russian guerillas receiving instruction from their Commander somewhere in the enemy rear.

PLANNING INDUSTRY IN U. S. S. R.

Result Of Five Year Plans

By D. G. TENDULKAR



Mechanized agriculture in Russia's vast collective farms ensures plenty of food for Russia's millions.

For over twenty years Soviet Russia had been regarded as an enigma by many all over the world.

As a result of conflicting reports people did not know, whether the U.S.S.R. could last for four weeks or four years against the Nazi assault. To-day, as a result of the Soviet resistance to the powerful German army, respect for Russia has enormously increased. And curiosity has been aroused. What is behind this magnificent resistance?

We shall consider here the Five Year Plans of Soviet Russia. which have given strength and respect to the Socialist countries all over the world. The first thing the Soviet regime did was the nationalisation of land and industry. As a result of this it became possible to draw up a general economic plan for the vast but backward country to give the greatest amount of well-being to all the citizens.

It is impossible to appreciate the progress made in Soviet Russia over Tsarist Russia without comparing the new regime with the old. Stephen Graham, the well-known writer, depicts certain aspects of life in Moscow under Tsarism as follows: "At the Khitry market you may often see men and women with only one cotton garment between their bodies and the cruel cold. How they live is incomprehensible..... and the beggars! They say there are 50,000 of them. The city belongs to them if the city rats own the drains, they own the streets ... "take away the beggars and you would destroy something vital." That is exactly what the Soviets did. They planned the economic life of the nation and liquidated unemployment and they raised the economic and cultural standard of the people. They have created a new civilization which has withstood the ruthless Nazi attack before which even strong nation like France collapsed like a house of cards.

Revealing Figures

The first Five Year Plan was launched in 1923 the third finishes in 1942. Both in industry and agriculture considerable progress has been made, as the following figures make clear: The number of workers in industry has increased from just over 11 million in 1913 to over 30 million in 1940. The working personnel is one of the indications of the industrial progress and strength. It is a pillar of all industry.

Another pillar of industry is power: coal, electricity, oil. In 1913 Tsarist Russia mined 29 million tons of coal per year; in 1940 the Soviet Union mined 164 million tons. In 1913 Tsarist Russia produced 1.9 thousand kilowatt hours of electricity; in 1940, the figure was 39.6 thousand million. In the case of oil, that vital fuel for tractors in agriculture and for tanks and aviation in war production has been raised from 9 million tons in 1913 to 33 million tons in 1939.

KAGANOVICH & STAKANOV.

Kaganovich has played an important part in the Five Year Plans. He is always put in charge of industrial Commissariats. Stakanov is a worker who introduced the fast tempo, on the workers' initiative, in Russian production.

As a result of the development of power, and of the supply of raw material the supply of industrial products to the people has enormously increased. The effect of planning on the supply of foodstuffs has been no less marked The grain harvest in 1940 was one and half a times that of 1913 which was a record harvest for Tsarist Russia. The potato harvest in 1940 was nearly three times that of 1913. Sugar production has been doubled In short the Soviet Union is more or less self-supporting to-day.

Social Services

But planning does not only concern consumers' and producers' goods. It also covers social services and entertainments Thus the number of school-children has risen according to the Plan from 8 to 32 million since 1913· the number of university students from 112 thousand to 620 thousand the number of hospital beds from 175 to 840 thousand; the number of doctors from 20 thousand to 120 thousand, the number of theatres from 153 thoughout the whole country to 825, and of cinemas from 1500 to 31,000.

The Second Five Year Plan, like the First Five-Year Plan, was completely fulfilled. The chief task of the Third Five-Year Plan is to ensure the continuation of the upward development in all spheres and thereby to lead the Soviet people to an increasingly prosperous life, and to ensure the defence of the country against any aggression.

Formerly there were people who endeavoured to make these plans appear ridiculous, to treat them as phantasies, as propaganda and nothing else. These times have long passed. To-day other nations are realising the value of planning.

According to official statistics the industrial output of all capitalistic countries in 1938 was 91 per cent of that in 1929. Industrial output in the Soviet Union on the other hand increased in 1938 to 412% as compared with 1929 and in the large scale industries alone actually reached 477%.

Defence Preparations

The task of the third Five-Year Plan was set of overtaking and surpassing the most advanced capitalistic countries of Europe and the United States also in the output per capita of the population. This meant mechanisation of work to a great extent, and in number of branches of industry complete mechanisation. The better utilisation of the mechanical equipment in industry, building transport and agricultural is also involved.

In order to secure an increase in labour productivity, it is likewise necessary further to develop socialist competition, and the Stakhanov movement. Labour discipline in all factories and the collective farms is also strengthened.

The Third Five-Year Plan of the U.S.S.R. is of the utmost significance for the defence of the country and consequently the defeat of Nazi Germany. The contribution which the Soviet Union made to the defence of peace has grown uninterruptedly and at the same rate at which the first two Five-Year Plans were fulfilled. By the utilisation of its natural resources the Soviet Union has become economically independent. It has thereby realised one of the most essential guarantees for successful defence. With the exception of U.S.A. the Soviet Union is undoubtedly the only really self-sufficing power.

Plan Or Perish!

The concept of planning is implicit in Socialism. But planning for the Soviets did not rise from the dictum of Marxism. It was forced upon them. They had got rid of the employer but not the functions he and the price system performed. The industries that the Revolution delivered into their hands would not automatically produce goods. Something had to be done But there was little that could be done in a country ravished by civil war, pestilence, and famine. In those first desperate years plans were mainly schemes for keeping a few of the factories feebly going and rationing the existing stock of commodities to the soldiers and workers. But peace came and with it the necessity for producing. For that the Soviets had the apparatus and the premises. To them belonged the mills and mines, transportation, land and the banks. But in order to function properly they must be somehow co-ordinated. It was either plan or perish.

"Do not be afraid of plans", said Lenin, "without them, you will never achieve a regulated economy." In 1921 came the first important project—a Ten-Year Plan of Electrification, for building thirty power stations containing in embryo the two typical features of Soviet planning, the long range programme and the operating figures for a year.

Gosplan

Next year came one of the red-letter events in Soviet history—that was the State Planning Commission Gosplan. It began modestly by checking various programmes drawn up by other organs—plans for food and fuel, the sowing campaign, restoration of the famine area. Advancing cautiously in 1925 it brought the separate plans into a single system known as the Control Figures. They were estimates for the coming year of the output in tons of steel, grain, fish; the outlay in rubles for wages schools and hospitals; volume of traffic on trains, boats and aeroplanes. To each branch of the national economy was assigned a specific task. Each factory bank or institute, now knew what was expected of it. This gave the Gosplan more solid bases to work from and more reliable statistics to work with it in its next undertaking. That was the drafting of a long-range project for every enterprise in the country and their integration into a unified all-embracing master-plan.

This was the celebrated First Five-Year Plan known as "The Programme of Great Works and a Developed Socialist Offensive" From 1928 to 1933 the country was to do these things. (1) Double the output of light industry. (2)

(Continued on page 18)

The Stalin Mine in the Urals. part of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The emblem of prosperity at the Agricultural Exhibition which was held to proclaim the success of the Agricultural policy of the plan.

Do Colleges Breed Communalism?

'Hindu Messes' And 'Muslim Messes' Keep Students Apart

Khooshie (Humpty) L. Panjabi

This happened ever so many years ago that the whole short incident has become a dim though disturbing memory. Yet it gave me at that time a bitter taste in the mouth, the memory of which even now makes me feel bad.

I had managed to pass my matriculation and had sent in my application for admission to the ——College and its hostel. This was given to me and on the 20th June of a certain year, a taxi took me and my suitcase to the college hostel.

As soon as I had got into the room allotted to me, there was a knock on the door. A peon with a message that the Hostel Superintendent would like to see me at once. So I went over to his office. He pointed out that on my application form I had ommited to fil in the 'religion' and 'community' columns, and this had caused him no end of trouble in allotting me a room.

My name, so it seemed to him, gave no clue whatsoever for this. It might be that of a Hindu, a Muslim or even a converted Christian! So I informed him that although technically I was a Hindu, that didn't disturb me very much and because of that I bore nobody any grudge.

He asked me, very politely, if I should like to have a room among the Hindus. True, there was no such thing as a Hindu block. But the kindly Superintendent could, and usually did, manage to herd them together. Of course, I didn't want a room among these herded co-religionists of mine. So I was given a room in the block which was supposed to house all the non-descripts.

Hindu Mess, Muslim Mess!

That was my first, very first, experience of this disease called communalism. Till then, of course, I had known that there were Muslims and Hindus, etc. But I had no idea whatsoever, that these differences mattered except on occasions of marriage or death.

Gradually, like some slow poison, I was to come up against this cancer, and sometimes in the most unexpected places and circumstances.

I found that there were Hindu messes, Muslim messes, Parsi messes and so on. And the authorities not only did nothing to discourage this but actually encouraged it whenever they could do so, or felt it necessary to do so, which was more often than not.

Of course, most of the messes, although bearing any particular label, were technically open to everybody, irrespective of the religion of their parents. But then there developed a nasty section of students who saw to it that their particular mess allowed no place to those not believing—or at least not professing to believe—in identical gods.

A certain non-vegetarian mess, of which the majority of members were Hindus, took an intense dislike to some of the Muslim members who were beginning to develop, very aggressively, the 'Jinnah Complex'. And it was decided by this majority that this loud-mouth minority should either learn to be a little less loud-mouthed or get out. The minority was in no mood to give up its new attitude of bravado nor were they in any mood to get out.

So the majority resorted to a subterfuge. Almost every other day 'pork' and 'ham' appeared on the table. And the Muslims, lodged a protest. Either the Muslims or the 'pork' had to go and the majority gave the minority the option, but the minority felt that by lowering their voices ever so little they would be jeopardising their ancient culture, and so they got out.

But the matter did not end there. They went back to their own mess with their minds made up to see to it that no non-believer should remain there. There were a few 'Hindus by Parentage', like me, who dined in the Muslim mess, because we had more friends there. But we were forced to leave the mess, by methods which had been learnt from the other mess. 'Beef' appeared everyday on the table.

The origin, ordinarily, of these communal messes is noteworthy. Two or three boys, the brainier type, gather together, rope in about a dozen or so unwary ones—usually juniors and freshers—and behold! Another communal mess is born. The two or three sponsors' interests might be only financial considerations or preferential treatment. And this virus of communalism is usually the accidental result of these 'innocent' undertakings.

Only in one college, which has a Muslim Principal, complete embargo is placed on any communalism in the hostel messes, and elsewhere, too.

College Elections

But it is at the time of the college elections for the various secretaryships, that communalism becomes virulently apparent. Candidates who, if merit was the criterion, would not even be allowed to compete, capitalise this communal instinct and flourish on it.

A student like me could never hope to succeed in any college election, because the votes of the cosmopolitans who would support me, were too few.

One smart student had two sets of election cards printed. One of these was an ordinary straight affair to be distributed among those who were not his communitywallas. And the other set loudly proclaimed his belief in a certain set of gods, and enjoined upon all who believed in the same deities to vote only for him. And the authorities chuckled over this and called it "a damn good one."

Another smart student approached a lady-student for her vote and reminded her at great pains that not only were they of the same religion but also of the same sub-section of the religion. It is a pleasure for me to put on record that this lady 'told him off' in a most unlady-like manner. But, apart from these exceptions, communalism never failed to yield capital results.

Watch The "Reds"

The whole atmosphere was sickening. While those who preached rank communalism from the house-tops were said to be engaged in legitimate pursuits, those few students who tried to stamp out communalism were usually branded as these 'damn Reds' and carefully watched.

Then in some colleges sprang up communal societies, the Hindu Union, the Muslim Society, the Parsi Union etc. These societies almost invariably did more harm than good. All the extra-academic time was spent within the narrow confines of the community into which accident of birth might have placed you, thereby sabotaging the college education from the start.

Each society was supposed "to strive to preserve the inherent culture of the community." But the activities of most of them were identical—picnics, theatricals, etc. And the prime activity of all these so-called societies, namely, an excuse and an opportunity for flirting, was one and the same. The only 'good' that they did was that they prevented inter-mingling.

The Principals and the Professors with, of course, honourable exceptions, practise many little tricks to show favouritism to students belonging to their community. In one college students belonging to the Principal's community received most of the freeships. In another college the Professor in charge of the gymkhana packed all the teams with his own communitywallas. In yte another college the hostel Superintendent gave all the good rooms to students professing—at least on paper—the faith that he did.

These unhappy instances could be multiplied without the slightest fear of swaying ever so slightly from truth. The results are very often grave and pregnant with harm. But there is the lighter side of the affair, when communalism in colleges sometimes leads to ridiculous situations, which provide mirth for everybody except the fanatic sponsors.

Damsel In Distress

I remember one tragically humorous incident. Our college had arranged a special educational tour of India's historic places. It was a large consmopolitan gathering, and contained a big contingent of the college beauties. It was even rumoured that the Principal, or someone on his behalf, had persuaded the girls to join the tour so that a greater number of boys might be attracted. I don't know whether this was so, but knowing the bosses of that college as I do, I wouldn't put it beyond them.

Somewhere on the tour a two-plaited Gujarati girl slipped and sprained her ankle. A couple of fine Parsi boys—who happened to be her friends—immediately rushed to her help and massaged and iced her ankle.

But the ankle was pretty bad and for her it seemed to be clearly a case of 'stay put', for the rest of the tour. Naturally she was a little petulant at this. Whereupon these two gallahad friends offered to escort her for all the sight-seeing, and they would carry her whenever and wherever no other conveyance was available.

All went well for a couple of days. Then on the third day the contingent of the Gujarati boys held an extraordinary special general meeting and passed a resolution that "a Gujarati girl in distress should only be helped by boys of her clan." And a Sub-Committee was formed which waited upon the Principal and apprised him of the situation and the feelings that it was giving rise to.

Thereafter this girl was asked to seek assistance only from among these boys! I refrain from putting down on paper what she said to them.

On The Stage, Too!

Then once I was asked to play the lead in a one-act playlet, for the College Day. I was supposed to play a typical middle-aged idiotic British member of the House of Commons, with a very charming and bored wife.

And they asked a Muslim girl to play the wife. The rehearsals began and everything was going on fine till one evening. Half-a-dozen Muslim students came to my room and 'asked' me to give up that role. It was unthinkable, said they, that a Muslim girl should play wife—even if it were only on the stage—to a Hindu.

I told them that I was absolutely helpless. And they had better go and see the Principal and the Professor in charge of the drama, both of whom were Muslims, but these students could not do that because they knew they would get it hot.' So they thought better of it.

But right through that performance I was on edge, expecting a shower of tomatoes and raw eggs to find their mark, or at least cat-calling. But, fortunately, they had thought better of it, and when the curtain came down I flopped into a chair completely exhausted.

Then in one college a Muslim friend of mine became over-fond of a Parsi girl and naturally they were together a lot. Some of the Parsi boys held consultations and then informed her of their grave displeasure and threatened in the first place to hammer him, and in the second place to report her to her parents.

This I could at least understand, if not appreciate. But the boys gave her an alternative which beat me completely. Said they, if she would give up her friend, and choose to go about with one of them instead, not only would nobody be hammered but her parents would hear not even a whisper of it.

In some of the colleges a cricket tourney on the lines of the much-hated Pentangular is held yearly and the Principals preside at the prize distribution and make the usual speeches about the healthy development of sporting rivalry.

A brainier one amongst these went even to the extent of pointing out that "if these rivalries were not encouraged one of the communities is bound to become predominant and overshadow the others. And that is a state of affairs which no one can contemplate without misgivings." No, he was not one of those good for-nothing white Principals.

So that when the better class of students started picketing the Pentangular with a view to abo-

(Continued on page 18)

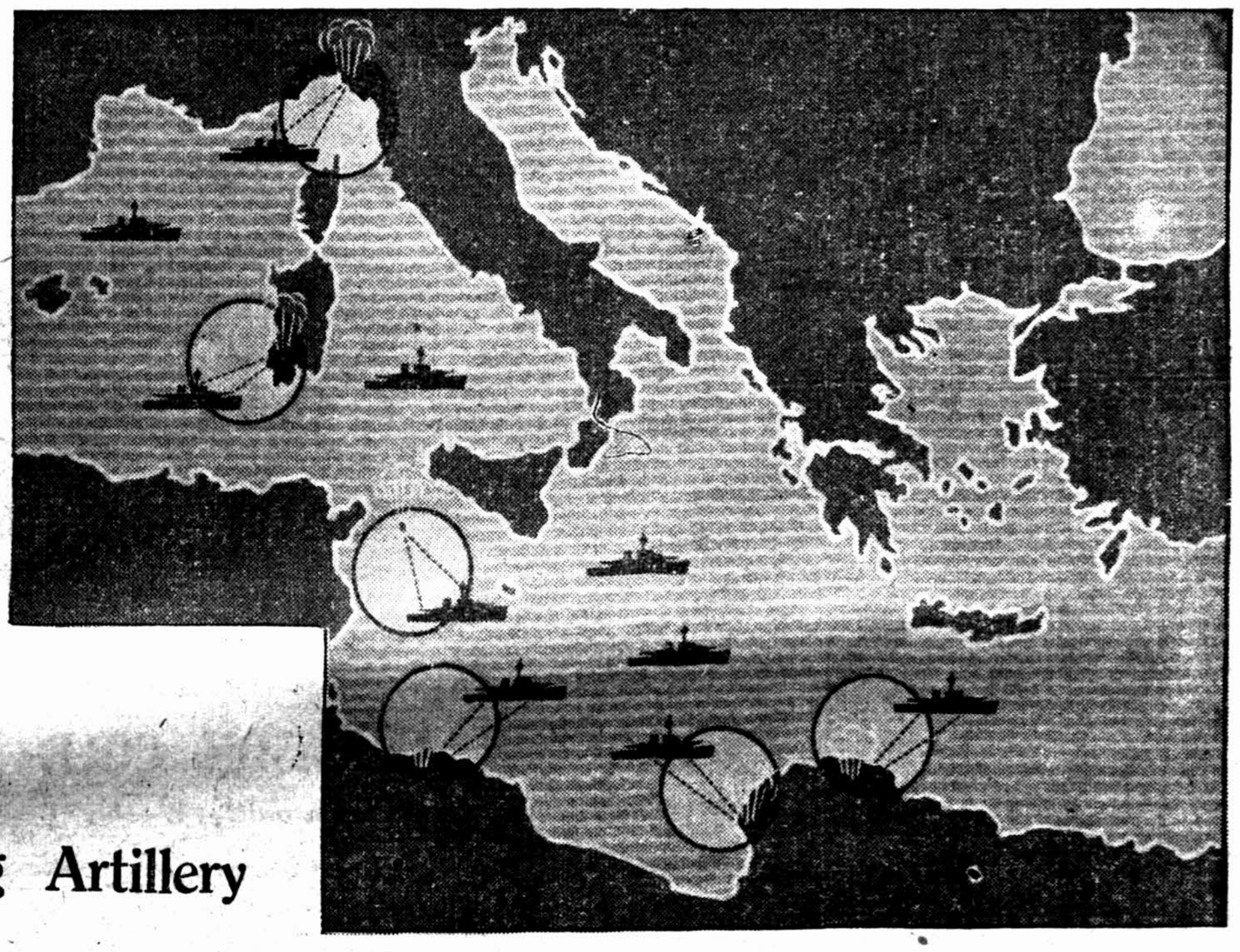
The Real Poems

By K. P. APPAJI RAO

Surely all this world is a fair garden,
With poems springing up as plentiful
As leaves in summer, or stars in winter time.
For when I overhear poor people's tales,
Or children chatting, or schoolboys' eager shouts,
It seems to me they who forget themselves
Talk poetry.
But if I told them so
They would but laugh; for poetry, they think,
Is a great mystery.
And so it is,
And good it is that all the world is full
Of this mysterious beauty life creates
Unknowingly, as flowers that bloom and pass
Beyond their prime ungathered, good it is
That common things should be this mystery.

The NAVY Fights Battles On Land

How Floating Artillery Batters Axis Bases



This map shows some of the biggest Axis bases which have already been shattered by the guns of the Royal Navy. To-day, thanks to her mighty Fleet, Britain's command of the Mediterranean is unchallenged.

Naval bombardment! Few people realise that behind those words lies the heaviest weight of metal and explosive hurled from any guns on earth. For greatly as modern artillery has increased in size and weight, the biggest of all guns are still those mounted on the Navy's men-of-war. For technical reasons which we will consider in a moment, this fact will probably always remain true.

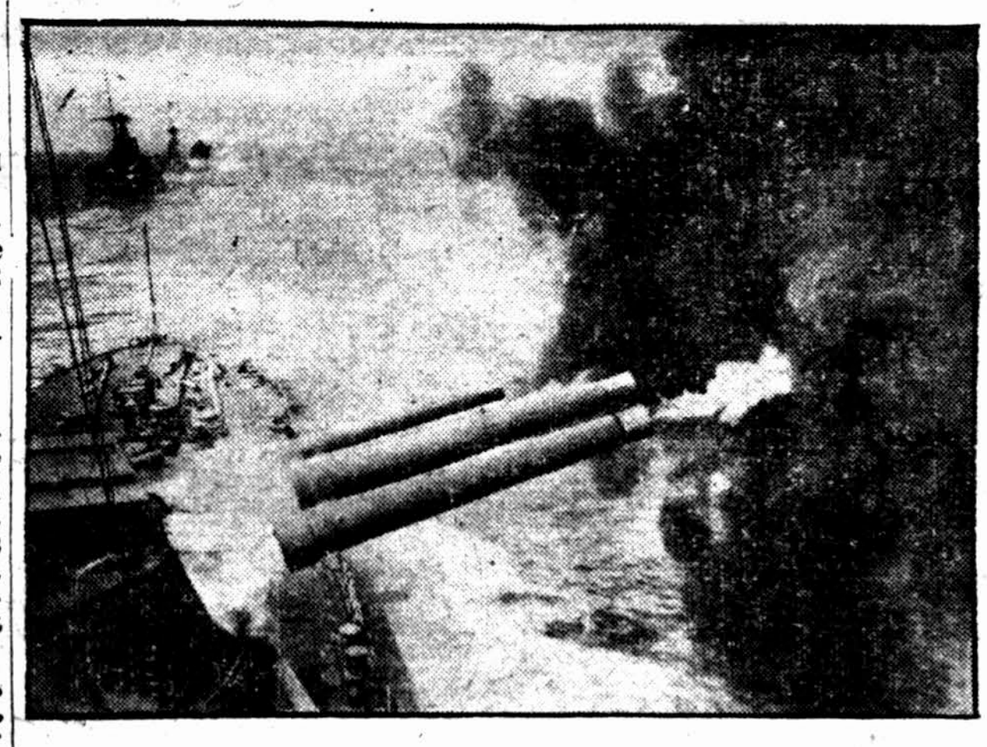
To-day, the heaviest guns employed in the Royal Navy are the 16-inch—giants that weigh 103 1/2 tons, and fire shells of 2,461 lbs. apiece over a range of 20 miles.

2,000 Miles Per Hour

Now these masses of deadly power leave the gun at a speed of something like 2,000 miles an hour, and to launch so great a weight at such a speed creates tremendous recoil. In fact, if a gun were built rigid on its mounting, this recoil would damage it each time it was fired.

The same problem, of course, applies to all types of big guns, naval or land, and has been solved by means of a hydraulic recoil absorber, working on much the same principle as the shock absorbers used on motor car springs. Some of the recoil pressure is then stored in springs or compressed air, and provides power to return the gun from its recoil to its normal firing position. But as far as land batteries are concerned, the rest of the "kick" must be taken by the unyielding earth.

Since the "emplacement" of a naval gun, however, is a floating one, and the sea acts as a further shock-absorber, the great warships are able to become gun platforms for truly outsize armaments.



The 15" guns of H.M.S. "Valiant" blaze away in a broadside. Thousands of pounds of metal and high explosive crash into the target on shore.

Obviously, these tremendous batteries can be used for other purposes besides their primary one of sinking enemy vessels, Britain has turned her invincible Navy to excellent account in the shelling of enemy bases on many an occasion. A naval broadside (i.e., all the ship's guns fires simultaneously) is a blasting force equal to an enormous land battery which would take many months to instal, and since such a broadside directed against land targets is only unleashed at close range comparatively, its effects is unbelievably devastating.

It is, moreover, extremely mobile—the fleet can rapidly turn its terrific blows wherever they may be required against enemy targets ashore, while a shore battery of comparable power would have of necessity to be a permanent fixture.

And this is the sort of utter devastation that results. These battered ruins were once the Italian Barracks at SIDI BARRANI.

Surprise Element

Added to this, naval bombardment has yet another great advantage. The nature of such an attack is such that, more often than not, the all-important element of surprise is maintained until it is too late for the enemy to take any action. In the half-light of dusk or dawn the ships come inshore, hurl across their pulverising projectiles, and are gone. A good example of this type of attack was that directed against the Italian E-boat nest on the island of Panetellaria. Within five minutes, a hail of high-explosive from the naval guns had made a blazing inferno of the harbour, wharves and barracks; the bombardment was over, and the ships had steamed away into the darkness before the Italian gunners fired a single shot.

On another occasion, the British fleet poured 1,000 tons of explosives into Tripoli for 45 minutes. It was fully 15 minutes before the first shore battery opened fire in reply. By that time the enemy gunners must have lost their nerve under the terrible deluge of death that rained upon them, for their answering fire was hopelessly inaccurate.

Other such attacks have been carried out against land targets in Genoa, Sardinia and other Italian bases.

The Nazis, as well as the Fascists, know what it means to have the Royal Navy's great guns trained upon them. British warships recently blasted Nazi long-range artillery in the Western Desert, hurling hundreds of shells into enemy batteries—the very batteries the Nazis had trained on Tobruk—in a surprise bombardment. As all the ships' guns spoke together, shells screamed through the night and landed with shattering explosions among the German gun positions, from which came never an answering shot.

"Navy Saved Our Bacon"

As mobile artillery preceding an advancing army, the Navy's guns are invaluable.

An outstanding example of such joint action occurred in the Syrian campaign, when units of the Mediterranean Fleet supported the Allied columns advancing up the coast road. The naval gunnery was deadly accurate. In fact, at one position where an ammunition dump was blown up, the artillery spotting officer ashore had no need to give any corrections. As the army fought on towards Beirut, the destroyers steamed methodically up and down the coast loosing their pounding missiles with the same pin-point accuracy.

As British Naval officials said afterwards, "the fire of the bombardment at Damour had to be accurate, because we did not wish to damage an important bridge, nor some private dwellings to the south of it."

It was during this campaign that the Commanding Officer of the coastal columns sent this signal to the squadron off the coast: "Thank you very much. Navy saved our bacon to-day."

TROJAN HORSE WITHIN THE REICH

Potential Threat From Conscripted Allied Workers

By WALTON ADAMSON COLE

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

Hitler, twentieth century genius of the Trojan Horse technique, has unwittingly created a Trojan Horse of unparalleled dimensions within the Third Reich. The framework is fasioned from the conscripted alien workers from the occupied territories and is reinforced by prisoners of war labouring for their captors. But in his grandiose plan to procure abundant labour for his war factories Hitler forgot that by harnessing millions of non-German serfs to his war machine he was conceiving a monster.

That monster is now stirring. The Fuehrer has unmistakable evidence of this, and he is fearful lest his should be the fate of Frankenstein.

His anxiety is well founded. I too possess some of the evidence that causes him such distress. It enables me to testify that these European slaves, not of galley or plantation, but of German factory and farm to-day form a potential "Fifth Column" making those of Hitler's standard design appear Lilliputian instruments of infiltration.

The Wehrmacht preparing for the Russian campaign denuded German industry and agriculture of hundreds of thousands of men. Nazi spokesmen admitted in the Spring that the call-up had been partly offset by school-leavers, foreign workers and prisoners of war, but there was a deficit of over 500,000.

They were not unduly concerned for they reckoned on repeating the plan that "never fails" in Russia. Its formula is simple: maximum effort for a gigantic blitz campaign conducted on reserves of material rather than current production. After victory release men from the army for a further period of intensive production prior to the next aggression.

Already Polluted

The world knows that the infalliable technique has been sabotaged by the Soviets. Because of this Hitler is being forced back primarily on current production for the maintenance of supplies without simultaneously being able to release men from the forces.

When he surveys the labour situation what does he find? A motley array of unwilling and sullen craftsmen diluting and despoiling his "strength through joy" legions of German workers. It was he who told Goebbels to run the "while you are in the trenches the British are behind the lines consorting with your women folk" campaign for the French soldiers. It is he who is now telling Goebbels to counter the campaign among his armed forces that while German men are at the Russian front Europe's flotsam and jetsam consort with Fraus and Frauleins.

Examine the Nazi press and therefore third-rate artisans. Their behaviour incites the extremist "Schwartz Korps" to rage: "Our labour regulations never envisaged the case of foreign labourers claiming the social benefits achieved by National Socialism. Make it clear to these workshys that the gifts of National Socialism are not for them." Just to underline this outburst I shall quote another Schwartz—Herr K. Schwartz of Hamburg, who was sentenced to seven months imprisonment for refusing to work. The labour exchange set him to work in a bakery but he baked the bread so hard that it was uneatable!

note the scores of vicious sentences enforced on German women for association with alien labourers and war prisoners and you will assess Hitler's mood. Fate is ruthlessly expurgating the racial purity passages of "Mein Kampf" and the inviolate herrenvolk theme is already sadly polluted. But this is only one incidental aspect of his worries.

The Poles, Italians, French, Dutch, Danes, Spaniards and Serbs who form a considerable portion of his factory and agricultural personnel are infecting the morale of the German worker. Mostly, they are unenthusiastic in their jobs and

Now Schwartz may or may not have been contaminated by the foreigners he encountered But Dr. Ley, Nazi Labour Minister, shows how simple is the process of contamination in a letter from the home front to German troops. In it is the passage: "Workers of both sexes in industry work for ten to twelve hours a day. Millions have been conscripted to live apart from their families closely packed in barrack camps."

Potent Influence

Manning the factories has meant a flight from the land—a trend that Nazi leaders deplore. They try to stop it but with little success, and to assist the German women left behind some foreigners—Italians, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Slavs, Serbs and to a lesser extent Danes and Dutch. Hitler realises too late that labour requisitioned from outside the Reich can become a potent influence inside the Reich on everything except its allocated task of production. But his feelings are mirrored best by the "Kolnische Zeitung" which says: "As soon as long columns of foreign nationals stream across our frontiers problems arise which go beyond the technical question of distribution. A nation trying to maintain the purity of its race knows better than any other the dangers inherent in such infiltration. Constantly repeated appeals to maintain our dignity and discipline are not superfluous. Not until the end of the present decade will the biological bottle neck be overcome."

Such is the Trojan Horse in Germany that Adolf Hitler built!

'Death Is Not One's Brother!'

. . AND OTHER PROVERBS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

One feature must strike every student of Russian proverbs, and that is their particular philosophy, their characteristic outlook on life and death.

One can say that in this respect the Russian proverbs differ most widely from those of other peoples. The Russian common man's 'credo' (apart from the religious aspect), is shown in such a downright way in his proverbs that even the wording of them is different from that of the philosophical proverbs which other nations possess.

"One cannot die before one's death."

"Bad things come in puds, good one in zolotniks". (Cp. tons and ounces.)

"Hope for the good, but expect the bad."

"Afraid or not, one cannot run away from one's fate."

"Fate is looking for a head."

"A soldier's fate is to die in the field, and a sailor's—in the sea"

"Life has become unbearable, but one cannot get used to death either."

"One lives a whole life, but does not smile even once."

"One does not live uphill, but downhill."

"Death is not one's brother—one cannot argue with him."

"Live and scratch yourself, when you die you will not itch any more."

"Fear life, not death."

"Life is given by God alone, but is taken by any low creature."

"Between life and death there is no room even for a flea to jump."

"Not every flash of lightning strikes, but if it does it will not necessarily strike us."

"My lifetime has gone, but the Almighty has still many days left."

Fate Is Everywhere

The above examples, taken from a great multitude of Russian proverbs on life and death, show the Russian people's philosophy very clearly. Life is at times not worth while. Even if one wishes to try and lead one's own life, Fate, the all-powerful, will not allow it. On the other hand, Fate is so strong that reliance is placed on it, and risks are gladly taken, because what Fate does not decree cannot come to pass. Fate is everywhere. It is constantly "looking for a head." It rules over human beings in general, over whole communities, over particular callings, as well as over individual men and women. Perhaps it is this conviction of the omnipotence of Fate which is the cause of the pronounced sadness of the philosophy of Russian proverbs. Life is sad, and death is sad, but one cannot escape either. Man's life is but a fleeting while, and the days go swiftly by. There will be so many days after one's death, which one will not live to see. But there are consolations even in death. There will be no more exhausting work, no more humiliations no illnesses. The Russian proverbs do not seem to point to religious philosophy. The proverbs in which the Deity is referred to are not the most striking. Against this, proverbs dealing with Fate are unmistakably spontaneous.

It does seem to show that the man of the people, whilst firmly believing in God, is more inclined to make reference to Fate in his philosophical proverbs than to the Deity.

This strong fatalism is inclined to lead to pessimism and is almost invariably linked with profound sadness. One must not, however, think that all Russian proverbs are sad. There are scores of gay, jolly proverbs, not to mention the numerous ones which are naturally bright. A few examples may be quoted:

"The heart is jolly, and the face is blossoming."

"One cannot burst from laughter."

"Gaiety is better than riches."

"One cannot buy a jolly disposition."

"You may guffaw, as long as your teeth are good."

"What do you want to get married for if your face is ugly."

Whimsical

Another characteristic trait to be found is a peculiar whimsicality which is also exclusive to Russian proverbs.

"Curly hair, curly thoughts."

"The village does not suit all; the water is near, but then the wood is far."

"Sell your cow and buy your wife a new dress."

"Even a Boyar is held by the chains of his own whims."

"The small one is too small; the big one too big; the one in between would just do, but it is impossible to get it."

"She wants a log, but he must not be the son of a bitch."

"In the morning he was pleasant; towards the evening he is disagreeable."

These illustrations show human behaviour deviating from accepted standards. It is no wonder that the number of proverbs with a strong element of 'caprice' is very large; there has always been a considerable sprinkling of odd people in Russia among all groups. It is difficult to ascertain the reasons for this, but the persistence of this phenomenon of Russian life may be explained in this manner; the life of the common man and woman is exceedingly drab. Always the same work, without prospects. On the other hand, some of the people are very richly endowed with imagination. To these people whims, comicalities, and oddities of thought are the only outlet for this gift of imagination.

Laziness

Another typical category of subject-matter in Russian proverbs is laziness. There are hundreds of proverbs on lazy people, so that one wonders how a people obliged to work very hard for a bare subsistence can include a noticeable proportion of idlers The possible explanation, apart from that of laziness as a national trait, may be furnished by the hopelessness of working. The condition of the peasant, whether he worked extremely hard or not at all, remained one of penury and want.

The following striking examples will illustrate laziness:

"The dues are paid, there is bread in the house, well, you may lie on the stove."

"One cannot do all the jobs."

"The job is not a bear; it will not run away into the forest."

"What do I want to work for if I have my balalaika?"

"God has many days ahead, there will be plenty of time to work."

"There is one with the plough and seven with spoons."

"To the lazy a mushroom is not worth stooping for."

"It is pleasant to 'watch' people threshing the corn.

"What are you doing?" "Nothing." "And what about him?" "He is helping me."

"If you are asleep God will feed you."

The lazy man is not despised, as he would be in many countries. He seems to be regarded as amusing, and one would hardly mistake the underlying trend of these proverbs if one were to suggest that they even shown traces of veiled good-humoured envy.

The prestige of proverbs in Russia is such that it is an axiom accepted throughout the land that one does not dispute them. They are truth, and as such beyond human criticism. They are so important and necessary that one cannot live without them

—Condensed from Andrew Guershoon's book, "Russian Proverbs."

'Together We Shall Win'

VICHY FEARS FRENCH RISING

On the French Frontier June 20. Political circles in Vichy seriously fear that French adherents of General De Gaulle and Communists are organised for a coup in Vichy in the event of an Allied landing in France, according to reports received here.—Reuter.

Jap. Offensive Slackening

Withdrawing Towards Chuhsien And Thos In Chekiang

CHUNGKING, June 20.

The Japanese offensive in the "Bomb Tokyo" provinces of Kiangsi and Chekiang in eastern China appear to be slackening. Finding that they cannot retain their grip on the railway running across the two provinces the Japanese in Chekiang are withdrawing eastwards towards Chuhsien and Thos in Kiangso westwards toward Nanchang according to the latest reports.

The Japanese drive northwards from Canton is continuing. They have reached a point 128 miles south of Shaokwan.—Reuter.

Chinese Score Several Successes

CHUNGKING, June 20.

A number of Chinese successes are announced in the Chinese communique on Friday night.

The Japanese in Kiangsi province attempting to advance west along the railway to effect a junction with other Japanese forces pushing eastwards from Nanchang have been repulsed at Shangyao.

The Chinese, vigorously counter-attacking, have recaptured Kinki and reached the suburbs of Fuchow and are making headway elsewhere in the same Sector.

In Chekiang the Chinese are attacking the Japanese rear and have occupied several strategic points. The Chinese also recaptured the island in Hangchow Bay.

Heavy fighting rages on the railway northward of Canton where the Chinese are attacking.—Reuter.

TOBRUK, ISOLATED BUT NOT LOST!

How Rommel's Plans Miscarried

CAIRO, June 20.

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent).

Although Tobruk has not yet been attacked it looks as though the assault will not be long delayed. Two strong German tank columns which yesterday halted their advance to the east after reaching a point 25 miles from Bardia have returned in the direction of Tobruk. Axis forces already around the Tobruk perimeter have begun digging in and improving their positions. British mobile forces are still substantial in Libya and are still operating from South against coastal belt in which enemy is now concentrated.

PLANS MISCARRIED.

Tobruk is once again isolated but it will again constitute a threat in the flank of any German operations further east says "Annalist" in his military commentary. Rommel will probably make a determined effort to reduce it before he attempts his ambitious plans against the Egyptian frontier.

It transpires that when general Auchinleck launched his offensive last November the Germans had planned a major assault on Tobruk as Rommel recognised that the menace it had been to his communications was unbearable. The objective of Rommel's present offensive was Tobruk but his plans miscarried through stiff resistance. Now Rommel has swept opposition from his immediate front but the defences of Tobruk are intact and his forces have been considerably depleted. It is therefore, an open question whether he will proceed with his attack or give his troops an interval to recuperate.—Reuter.

Cripps On Anglo-Soviet Pact

Great Foundation Of Post-War World

LONDON, June 20.

Addressing a British-Soviet Alliance anniversary demonstration in London to-night Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons, said that the time would come when, with the help of the United States and its industrial force added to our own and the Soviet Union's productive resources, we should be able to launch a great and successful attack upon Hitler in the west.

"But it is success that is of the essence of the help that we can render to our Allies: failure would damage and would not assist our common cause. When we strike let us strike hard with the determination to march through to Berlin before we call a final halt. When that moment will come we cannot say. I am not going to help Hitler by telling you or him. It may be sooner or later, though Hitler has apparently guessed that it may not be too far ahead. As we make our preparations, so no doubt, he will try to make his too and this in itself may influence the time factor. This matter, as you know, was discussed with M. Molotov when he was in England and I can assure that he knows much more about it than I can tell you."

Sir Stafford Cripps said he wished that comrades in every walk of life in the Soviet Union could have been present to see and feel how our hearts go out to them not only in sympathy and comradeship, but in firm and relentless determination to give them every help that lies within our power during the critical and anxious months that lie ahead for both our nations.

Referring to the Anglo-Soviet Treaty Sir Stafford said that the two countries and the world owed a deep debt to four men, M. Molotov, the Russian Ambassador, M. Maisky, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden. Future generations will hail their work as the laying of a great foundation-stone for the structure of the postwar world.

ENEMY STILL STRONG

Continuing Sir Stafford Cripps said: "Before peace must come victory—a victory that can only be won by ceaseless courage and endurance and through disappointments and reverses of which we had not yet seen the end. We are all of us to-day more hopeful and confident than a year ago, but do not let us underestimate the strength that still remains in our enemies or the violence and determination of attacks we must expect before they are beaten. It may still take us a long time to overcome their vast military and industrial organisation."

Sir Stafford said that British and Soviet armies might be widely separated in space, but the same spirit and the same disciplined courage that was maintaining our soldiers and airmen in the Western Desert, was calling forth the deeds of valour in the Red Army round Kharkhov or in Sebastopol. The Russian Allies realise more fully than some of their friends in this country might appear to do, the magnitude of our effort, the length of time we have been fighting, the enormous strain that has been put upon our navy, merchant seamen, air force and our soldiers in widely scattered regions of the world, just as we realise the incomparable sacrifices which the Soviet people have willingly offered to the common cause of victory.'

NAZI HORROR

Referring to Nazi terrorism Sir Stafford Cripps declared: "The tale of horror and brutality daily mounts as the Nazis wreak their angry vengeance on men, women and children of the occupied countries. But one day those individuals who have been responsible for this deliberate policy of sadistic cruelty and slaughter will have to answer for their deeds. Not for revenge but because a civilised world must be strong enough to make clear that it will not tolerate these foul inhumanities."

Appealing for increased mutual knowledge by the two countries, Sir Stafford Cripps said: "There is much that the Russian and British people can learn from each other besides the art of war if we are not afraid to learn and there is much we can both contribute to new philosophy and to new practices in international life of the postwar world."

Sir Stafford Cripps concluded with a call for homage to the gallant dead of both countries and a message of hope and courage to the brave citizens behind the German lines who have daily suffered agonies of the Nazi oppression. "Together our peoples will go forward not in any false spirit of optimism, but with dogged and united determination to wipe the foul blemish of Nazism from off the face of Europe."—Reuter.

NORTH-WEST GERMANY BOMBED

LONDON, June 20.

An Air Ministry 'communique' on Friday stated: Strong force of our bombers were over north-west Germany last night. Objectives at Emden, Osnabruk and elsewhere were attacked. Enemy airfields in Holland and Oslo were bombed. Nine of our aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

U-Boats Are Still Active

LONDON, June 20.

Focussing their attacks in recent months on the Western Atlantic German U-boats have caused extremely heavy losses, particularly of oil tanker. "The battle of the Atlantic has become less favourable to the United Nations", says a review of Canada's war effort which has reached the High Commissioner's office in London from Ottawa.

Reference is made to two tribal class destroyers (M) nearing completion in British shipyards and another two being in Canada. These destroyers will revolutionise the striking power of the navy," said the review.

Churchill In "Very Good Form"

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Attlee disclosed at a meeting to-day that he had transatlantic telephone conversation with Mr. Churchill on Saturday morning and added: "He seemed to be in very good form."—Reuter.

ANOTHER PURGE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, June 20.

A general purge in Germany of "anti-social and destructive elements" is foreshadowed by the official German News Agency. Mass arrests have already started in Vienna and lower Austria Special commissions set up by Gauleiters will compile "black lists" of suspects. Those arrested will be sent to forced labour squad or put into Gestapo "schooling camps."—Reuter.

NAZI TROOPS TO MOVE INTO NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, June 20.

There are signs that considerable new German forces are expected to arrive in Norway shortly, reports the "Stockholm Social Demokraten" to-day. A large number of public buildings such as school and big hospitals have been informed by the German occupation authorities that they will have to be evacuated at short notice any moment, "which the authorities will determine later" Part of the technical school at Trondheim has already been taken over as well as practically all schools in northern Norway.—Reuter.

NAZIS REQUISITION FRENCH SHIPS

On the French Frontier June 20: The Germans have urgently requested M. Laval to cede a million tons of French merchant shipping in the Mediterranean, it is reported from Vichy.—Reuter.

AXIS RAIDER SINKS TWO AMERICAN SHIPS

NEW YORK, June 20.

A surface raider "so big that it looked like the Queen Mary" was responsible for the sinking of a large Panamian merchantman according to survivors landed at an east coast port. The Navy Department announced the sinking last night together with that of a medium-sized United States merchantman as the result of a torpedo attack in the Caribbean. Berlin broadcasts had claimed the sinking of this Panamian vessel two days before the attack took place.—Reuter.

Jap Aerodromes In Burma Bombed

NEW DELHI, June 20.

In adverse weather conditions, the Royal Air Force on June 19 bombed objectives in Kalewa on the Chindwin river south of Mawlaik. Damage was caused to buildings, says an air headquarter's 'communique'.

In addition to our air activity already reported on the previous day, Myitkyina aerodrome in Northern Burma was attacked. A runway was hit and bombs burst near enemy aircraft on the ground.

Our planes returned safely.—A. P.

Attack On Enemy Base In New Guinea

Allied Headquarters Australia: A communique on Saturday morning states:—"Rabaul: Our air force in heavy strength made a successful attack on enemy aerodromes and shipping. In the harbour a ten thousand ton transport received three direct hits. Three bombs landed in a group of enemy bombers on the ground destroying them. Other bombs raked aerodromes and building areas and docks In the harbour apart from the ten thousand ton transport which received three direct hits, other vessels were probably damaged. Seven Zeros and two sea planes unsuccessfully attempted to intercept our bombers. One was shot down and another probably destroyed. All our planes returned."—Reuter.

HUQ MOVE FOR RIVAL LEAGUE

NAZI ATTACKS BEATEN BACK

Soviets, Disputing Every Yard, Storm Fortified Position

MOSCOW, June 20.

The Germans lost more than seven hundred officers and men killed when several enemy infantry attacks were beaten back by a Soviet unit on the Kalinin front, states to-day's supplement to the Soviet 'communiqué.' In two days fighting three German tanks, three field guns and several trench mortars were destroyed. Eight hundred Nazis were killed by Soviet sniper detachments in a sector of the Leningrad front in three and a half months fighting. One man alone killed 165.

DISPUTING EVERY YARD

The main weight of general von Mannstein's offensive against Sebastopol still comes from the northern sector of the battle area. It is clear that he is hoping to reach his objective from this direction. The Germans are using massed heavy tanks to batter their way into the Russian positions, supported by several German divisions. But Soviet infantry machine-gunners and mortars-gunners, including the famous guards battery "Hero of the Soviet Union", Lieutenant Vorobyov, are blocking the way. One Soviet correspondent cabling from Sebastopol to-day Saturday said: "Our dauntless men are disputing bravely every yard."

AIR WAR

The air war over Murmansk has become fiercer during the past few days. Many air duels have been fought at the approaches to the seaport. Now it is announced that Soviet guards fighters, in engagements with eleven German bombers and eight fighters on Wednesday, shot down two bombers and four Messerschmitts. In three days the "Luftwaffe" lost 24 machines in the neighbourhood of Murmansk.

ON BRIANSK FRONT

The storming of a fortified point in a dawn attack on the Briansk front, about 250 miles south-west of Moscow, was reported this morning. After artillery preparation Russian tanks rumbled into action and troops broke into the first line of the German defences with bayonets, rifle butts and hand grenades. Six German tanks were destroyed and eight hundred Germans killed.—Reuter.

GROWING TENSION BETWEEN MOSCOW AND TOKIO

STOCKHOLM, (By Cable).

According to reports received here, it is learnt that Soviet Government has withdrawn permits to Japanese Military Attaches to visit the war front lines.

This withdrawal of the diplomatic privilege to the Japanese military observers is indicative of the growing suspicions of Moscow authorities towards the friendly pretention of Tokio. For the past two weeks the Moscow broadcasts are bitter against the dark designs of Tokio warlords.

The Soviet Government are alive to the realities and are prepared for any drama that may be staged by Jap militarists on the lines of the Pearl Harbour attacks.

Large troops are being massed by the Soviet at strategical points on the sea shores of Okhotsk and naval bases of Petropavlovsk and Vladivostock and Russia is ready with an answer of "Retaliation"—India Press Service.

Japanese Ambassador In Kyibyshev

TOKYO, June 20.

Mr. Naotake Sato, the Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. arrived in Moscow yesterday from Kyibyshev, says a despatch to the Domei Agency. He was accompanied by three members of the Embassy Staff.—Reuter.

Bengal Premier's Reply To Campaign Of "Lies"

APPEAL TO LEADERS TO RESCUE MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, June 20.

A challenge to the Muslim League for the leadership of the Mussalmans of India is proposed to be set up by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, in the shape of a rival body styled the Progressive All-India Muslim League.

In releasing to the press an invitation he has addressed to prominent Muslim leaders of India to join him in his efforts in this connection, Mr. Huq announces that with a view to give effect to his ideas, an Organising Committee has been formed in Calcutta with the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister of Agriculture and Industries, Bengal, as President and Mr. Syed Badrudduja, M.L.A. as Secretary.

HUQ'S CHARGE

Mr. Huq's letter of invitation, which runs into many pages, refers, in the first instance to what he describes as "a fabric of lies and vilifications which have been set up by my political enemies" to crush him and says, "I feel I cannot keep silent any longer."

"I am now appealing to you", says Mr. Huq to rescue the Muslims of all shades of political opinion on the basis of a universal Islamic fraternity."

In the course of the letter Mr. Huq says:—

"You are fully aware that the All-India Muslim League and its branches are at present being dictated by a coterie of politicians who do not brook opposition and who are determined to have everything in their own autocratic fashion. The whole atmosphere is entirely un-Islamic and utterly undemocratic. It is the will of one man that prevails and the members of the League are generally not permitted to have any will or opinion of their own, and this one man is more haughty and arrogant than the proudest of the Pharoahs. To add to our miseries, this superman has been allowed to exercise irresponsible powers which even the Czars in their wildest dreams might have envied. The present Muslim League atmosphere is un-Islamic. I feel very strongly that the Muslim League should be under the guidance of real and genuine Muslims. Before any one can claim to be a Muslim Leaguer, he must first be a true and genuine Muslim.

RIVAL ORGANISATION

All these considerations have led me to the conclusion that it is high time that we organised a progressive All-India Muslim League which will, it is hoped, in course of time replace the present un-Islamic Muslim League of India. We fully realise that it is essential for the Muslims to have a distinct political organisation of their own to safeguard essentially Muslim interests. The present All-India Muslim League has forfeited its claim to be considered such a political organisation for various reasons.

In the first place, its leadership has passed into the hands of a coterie who are autocratic in their dealings and who do not allow free expression of public opinion.

Secondly, the whole power in the League is vested in one man, who is the President and known as the Quade-i-Azam, whose will is law and who is not bound to give any reasons for any steps he may take either with regard to public matters or with regard to the internal administration of the League.

Thirdly, and as a result of this state of things, free expression of opinion in the League has been utterly stifled.

Fourthly, the present All-India Muslim League does not include within its folds various essential sections of the Muslims of India. Chief among these are the Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind, who are admittedly the most learned of the Muslim Divines and who are considered as authorities on Muslim theology and culture; the Momins, who constitute a considerable section of the Muslim population of India; the Ahrars of the Punjab; the Khoda-e-Khidmatgars of the N. W. F. Province; the Khaksars; most of the Muslims of Sind and other provinces.

REGRETTABLE FEATURE

But the most regrettable feature of the All-India Muslim League is the fact that prominent members of the League do not hesitate to encourage hooliganism and goondaism in order to enforce the arbitrary decisions of the League leaders. And all these hooliganism and goondaism are backed by scurrilous writers in the Muslim League Press. Some of them not only publish the most atrocious lies themselves, but refuse to publish versions which are not to their liking, even though these versions may represent the truth and their own versions may represent nothing but lies. The progressive Muslim League which I visualise would be distinctly Islamic in its ideals and would lead the Muslims to have a broad political outlook which, while maintaining the utmost fidelity to the best interest of Islam, will also keep in view the interest of the country as a whole. In other words, the ideal of the Progressive Muslim League will be Islam first, and Islam throughout, but without ignoring the legitimate rights of other communities. I feel that it is also necessary to include the great truth that Islam came with a mission for the whole of mankind and that it preached to the world catholicism and toleration in the highest form. Unity between Muslims and other communities has got to be regarded as a fundamental necessity for the political advancement of India. The policy pursued by the present Muslim League is neither Islamic, nor patriotic. It serves neither the Muslims nor anybody else. It pretends to be exclusively Muslim, claiming to serve Muslims alone, but really leading even the Muslims to political ruin and disaster.

AN APPEAL

With a view to give effect to these ideas, an Organising Committee has been formed in Calcutta with the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca as the President and Mr. Syed Badrudduja, M.L.A., as the Secretary. A committee has also been appointed to help the President and the Secretary in the work of organisation.

I am now appealing to you to rescue the Muslim League from the clutches of un-Islamic leaders before it is too late. The only effective way of doing this is to organise the Progressive Muslim League so as to bring within its folds Muslims of all shades of political opinion, including all and excluding none, the basis of an universal Islamic fraternity. I appeal to you to organise the Progressive Muslim League in all villages and hamlets in Bengal so as to form Village Leagues, Union Leagues, Sub-Divisional Leagues and District Leagues, leading upto a representative Provincial Progressive Muslim League. You are one of the leaders of the Muslim community and have distinguished yourself in the service of Islam. I have, therefore, ventured to appeal to you for help and co-operation and I hope I have not appealed in vain. As soon as a sufficient number of Primary and District Leagues are organised, I shall call a meeting of all the different units of the Progressive Muslim League to a conference in order to discuss and decide upon details regarding the rules and regulations of the League and also the immediate programme of work of the Progressive Muslim League. When we have fully organised the Provincial Muslim League, it is my intention to develop it into an All-India Organisation as early as possible. We are sure to meet with opposition from those whose vested interests will be threatened, but we must not care for their opposition. We must go ahead and I am sure that with the mercy of Providence we shall succeed in the end.—A.P.

AZAD TO LEAVE FOR SIND NEXT WEEK

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Owing to slight indisposition, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, could not proceed on his Sind tour which he intended to start this week. The Maulana, however, is now feeling much better and hopes to be able to leave for Karachi sometime next week.—A. P.

Blue Mountain Express Derailed

MADRAS, June 20.

The enging and an adjacent second class compartment of the Blue Mountain Express went off the rails while the train was entering the Vaniambadi Station in the early hours of this morning. No passenger was injured. Consequent to this accident the train arrived in Madras this morning about four hours late.—A. P.

'FORWARD BLOC' MEMBER RE-ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Mr. Anil Chandra Roy, a prominent 'Forward Bloc' member who was acquitted yesterday on appeal against the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment for delivering a prejudicial speech was re-arrested and made a security prisoner.—United Press.

SHIPS ABLAZE IN NORWEGIAN PORT

LONDON, June 19.

A fire blazed for 24 hours in an unnamed Norwegian port spreading to several ships moored at the quayside, the Oslo radio reported tonight. The reason for the outbreak is unknown.—Reuter.

NEW THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

TOKYO, June 20.

Luang Wichit Wathakan, hitherto Siam's Deputy Foreign Minister, has now been appointed Foreign Minister, says the Domei Agency from Bangkok. He will thus relieve the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram who had held the post of Foreign Minister concurrently.—Reuter.

American Pilot's Grim Experience Off Dutch Coast

LONDON, June 20.

One day a seagull perched on the rim of a dinghy and a few moments later Pilot Officer Hollboke Mahn was having his first meal for many days.

Fourteen days after his Hudson had crashed into the sea 30 miles off the Dutch coast this young American serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force was picked up still off the Dutch coast by a motor gunboat of the Royal Navy and his rescuers found the feathers and bones of the bird in the bottom on the dinghy.

Raw seagull and little rainwater which fell on the eleventh day kept him alive but he had watched two of his comrades die in this little rescue craft.—Reuter.

SMUTS ADDRESSES AFRICAN CADETS

PRETORIA, June 20.

"You have taken part in the Somaliland, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Sidi Rezegh and in the Western Desert campaigns and we are proud of your performance," said General Smuts addressing Cadet Officers at Robert Heights on Friday.

"You young veterans are preparing for more arduous work ahead. Show your South African mettle and prove that every time you strike the blow rings true."—Reuter.

HITLER TO SPEAK

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Stockholm correspondent of the "New York Times" says that it is strongly rumoured in Berlin political circles that Herr Hitler will make a speech on Sunday or Monday.—Reuter.

World Light-Heavy-Weight Champion

LONDON, June 20.

Freddie Mills won the world, Empire and British light-heavyweight title knocking out Len Harvey in the second round.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Why Churchill Is In Washington

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The necessity of impressing upon President Roosevelt that Egypt must be held at all costs is believed in some quarters in Washington to be the main object of Mr. Churchill's visit. Others believe that he came to discuss the formation of a second front.

An official announcement on the talks is expected soon.

It is pointed out that Mr. Churchill's visit was planned before the Libyan situation became critical and it is not necessarily the prime motive of his visit.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's closing 1824

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Jeth Shud 7, 1998
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akhar 6, 1361
Parsi : Deh 20, 1311
Sunrise : 6-4 a.m. Sunset : 7-16 p.m.
Hightide : 4-20, 16-49. Lowtide : 10-00, 23-38

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Unholy Partners" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Underground" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Look Who's Laughing" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"I Thank You" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12 noon.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-45
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 11-30
NEW WEST-END—"Khandaan" 3, 6 and 9
NOVELTY—"Duniya Ek Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirdosh" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
PALACE—"Strawberry Blonde" 4, 6-30 and 10
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 Matinee : to-day at 1-15 p.m.
EDWARD—"Saubhagya" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Mutiny on the Bounty" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PARADISE—"Sea Wolf" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Raja-Rani" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Masoom" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Nai Roshni" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Malan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 2 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Vijay" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 12-30 noon.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Lapandav" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET : The weekly hall meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Girgaon Office of the Society.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Asana and Health" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Road.

GAUD BRAHMIN VIDYA VRIDDHI SAMAJ : The 48th annual general meeting of this Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Kudaldeshakar Brahmin Niwas, Girgaon.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL : The opening ceremony of the new premises of the school will be held at Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S., will preside.

MARATHI TRAINING COLLEGE, PAREL : The opening ceremony of this College started by the management of the Parel High School will be performed by Mr. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Parel High School.

B. C. & S. MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION : An executive committee meeting of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Union's Office, Congress House Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will be held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall at 12 noon on Friday, the 26th June.

A.-I. MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION : A meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Organisation. Sir M. Visvesvarayya will preside.

SOVIET DAY DADAR-MATUNGA PROGRAMME : To-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. procession to start from Bhau Daji Road North. After the procession, volunteers will go round the locality selling Soviet flags. 5-30 p.m. Public meeting at Nappoo Hall, Matunga. Messrs. Sajjad Zaheer, K. T. Chandi, P. K. Kurane and others will speak.

SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATIONS : A public meeting of the representatives of all the organisations of Hindu, Muslim and Christian subjects of the Sawantwadi State residing in Bombay will be held at the dispensary of Dr. B. A. Dhuri, (21 Currey Road, near Bridge, Bombay 13) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to consider the joint celebration of the death anniversary of late Bapusaheb Maharaj.

MARWARI STUDENTS' UNION : The Marwari Students' Union has arranged a debate which will be held in the office of the Union (Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road) at 2 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The proposition under discussion is :—"In the opinion of this house Inter-Communal Marriage is the speediest way towards the attainment of National Unity." Dr Trivikram will move the proposition, while Mr R Ajeya Visharad, will lead the opposition.

ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIA'S HEROIC RESISTANCE : Under the auspices of the Bombay Radical Democratic Party, Bombay Presidency National Democratic Union, Bombay Presidency Indian Federation of Labour and the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Defence Committee the following public meeting will be held in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Russia's heroic resistance against Fascist attacks :—

TO-DAY (SUNDAY).

At K.R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Opp. R.I.N. Dockyard, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Jadhav when Major S. R. Bamji, Messrs. Abdul Hamid Ansari, Editor, 'Inquilab' Russa Karanjia, Editor, "Blitz" Tayab Shaikh, Mrs. Kalyani Bhattacharjee and Rajaram Panday will speak.

On the terrace of the P.T. Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta when Messrs H. K. Bokhari C. S. Raje and George Lobo will speak.

A cycle procession will parade the streets of Bombay and specially the Labour area, at 3 p.m.

Louis Fisher To Meet City Journalists

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, Mr. Louis Fisher, Representative of the "Nation," New York will meet City Journalists at the premises of the Association, Prospect Chambers Annexe on Tuesday 23rd inst. at 6-30 p.m.

Jawahar Leaves For Allahabad

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail, on Saturday night.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Under the auspices of this Centre, the following programme will be held at its premises :—Srimati Kalyanibai Samsi will speak on Kirtan "Damaji Akyan", to-day (Sunday), from 4-0 to 6-0 p.m.

GANDHARVA SANGEET MANDAL : "Under the auspices of the Gandharva Sangeet Mandal a concert will be given by Master Basvarai of Hubli to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, 'New Bhatwadi, Girgaon."

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY SOCIETY : Under the auspices of the above Society, Shaikh Fidahusain will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Sayyedi Fakhruddin Shaheed" to-day (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. at Mohammedi Baug, Khokha Bazar.

KONKANI CATHOLIC SANGATI MANDAL : A meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Kattekar Club (61, Lamington Road) to congratulate Mr. F. J. Martris. Mr. V. M. Kande will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Man : Mortal and Immortal" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR : Swami Gauriswarananda will give a religious discourse on the last message of Sri Krishna to-day (Sunday), at 8-45 a.m. at the Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar. (B.B. & C.I. Rly).

MUSIC CONCERT : On behalf of Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan there will be a programme, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahedina Mansion, Parel, Poibawadi, Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kelai will give vocal music in Bhairava Raga's attendant raginis.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION : A meeting of workers of the Bombay Students' Union will be held in the office of the Union 38, Harvey Road, Chowpatti to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. to discuss the programme in schools and colleges for the opening of the term.

PONTOON BRIDGE AT KALPI : The WIAA has received information from the Sub-Divisional Officer, P.W.D. Jhansi, that the Pontoon Bridge at Kalpi 22 miles from Orai and 48 miles from Cawnpore on Lucknow-Jhansi 1 A Provincial Road will be dismantled at 6 a.m. on 28th inst.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION : The matches of the 3rd Division of Harwood League will be played this evening (Sunday), on the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel. In the first match the Mazagon Docks will meet the St. Francis Goans Sports Club at 4-45; and in the second match the Bhimraj Sports Club will meet the Khatau Sports Club.

'AT HOME' TO WOO : Mr. Tayab Shaikh, Secretary, Bombay Presidency National Democratic Union, writes that the members of the Executive Committees of the Bombay Presidency National Democratic Union, Bombay Radical Democratic Party, Bombay Presidency Indian Federation of Labour and Bombay Citizens' Emergency Defence Committee, will be "At Home" to Mr. Othman Woo, the Head of the Chinese Islamic Mission, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at Mongini, Churchgate Street, Fort, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE : The programme of the Literacy campaign for to-day (Sunday), is as under : 7 p.m. at Saitan Chawki, Banduk Chawl Umashankar Dixit; Jagdeo Shankar Sharma; Govardhan Sharma will speak.

3 p.m. at Ghodapdeo Girls' School Shrimati K. L. Borker, Shrimati Shantabai Kashalkar; Dr. Miss V. S. Kalewar will speak.

4-30 p.m. at Colaba Mill Compound Diwan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayanna; Sjt. P. K. Sawant; Mr. R. P. Munshi will speak.

DOCKYARD LABOUR UNION : A special general meeting of the workers of Mazagon Dock will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the terrace of the office of the Union, to take final decision on the Order of the Adjudicator Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, on the demands of the Union. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Union, will preside.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union will be held on the same day at 4 p.m. in the office of the Union for the same purpose.

MEETING OF P.V.B.F.A. STUDENTS : A meeting of P.V.B. First Aid students from "D" Ward will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Jinnah Hall, to fix up examination date and to form First-aid Squads for the "D" Ward.

WEEKLY RALLIES IN "G" WARD : Weekly Rallies of all the volunteers of the 'G' Ward P.V.B. will be held to-day (Sunday), at 7 a.m. sharp at the following places :—

Circle No. 1 to 6 and 10 at Shivaji Park;
Circle No. 7 to 12 A at Nardulla Park, Sayani Road;
Circle No. 12B to 14 at Jambori Maidan, Worli;
Circle No. 15 and 16 B.D.D. Chawl Maidan, DeLisle Road, and
Circle No. 17 to 20 at Pimple Maidan Fergusson Road.

All volunteers are required to be present in time at the above-mentioned places with armlets on.

RED ARMY DAY

A. I. R. Programme

All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a number of items, talks, features, music, etc., to commemorate the anniversary of Russia's entry into the war. "Bahadur Russia" a talk in Gujerati by H. M. Trivedi and 'Lal Sainya' a talk in Marathi by P. R. Lele will explain the secret of Russia's success. A Hindustani feature entitled 'My Son is at the Front' is a touching episode worth listening in to. Lt.-Genl. G. N. Molesworth's talk on "Achievements of the Russian Army" will be relayed from Delhi at 8-30 p.m. "The Chicken" which tells the moving story of the quiet heroism and courage of a girl on the Russian front will be broadcast at 10-00 p.m. The programme will conclude with the exquisite music of some famous Russian composers which will be broadcast from 10-15 to 10-45 p.m.

Scindia's Clerks Form Union

The staff of the various offices under Scindia Steam Navigation Company met and unanimously decided to form themselves into a Union under the name of the Scindia's Subsidiary Companies Offices Staff Union with a view to enable them to place before the managements their numerous grievances under the weight of which they have been bending for so long, writes the Secretary of the Union.

The meeting was presided over by Mr N N Menon, the General Secretary of the Bombay Clerks' Union and Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour.

The meeting elected the following Office-bearers :—President : Jamnadas M Mehta Vice-President : Tayab Shaikh, General Secretary : N. N Menon, Jt. Secretaries : George Lobo and C S Raje The meeting also elected a Managing Committee and decided by a resolution to get the Union registered.

The Managing Committee met, and confirmed the constitution of the Union Application for the registration of the Union has already been submitted to the Registra of Trade Unions Bombay Presidency.

Textile Technical School Of Social Service League

The Annual Examinations of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League, Parel, were held in the month of April, 1942, by examiners deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training, Bombay Province.

In all 178 students appeared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years' courses in Spinning and Weaving and out of these 133 were successful. There were 31 final year students (13 in spinning and 18 in weaving) and 27 were successful (10 in spinning and 17 in weaving).

The names of the successful students in the final year's course in spinning and weaving are given below in order of merit.

SPINNING COURSE

Bapat N. L. Shirvatkar K. S. Ukidwe B. G. Bagwe S. L. Kulkarni G. S. Gupte T. B. Mhatre Y. R. Pradhan A. S. Limaye V. L. Katkar S. M.

WEAVING COURSE

Samant V. T. Palav L. B. Parkar L. D. Patkar S. R. Paluskar S. G. Prabhoo R. V. Nalawade E. S. Kusumwar B. G. Tayshete V. K. Deshpande R. L. Dyahadroy S. V. Shinde A. S. Patil A. D. David Abraham Nadkarni G. S. Penta N. S. Chavan S. G.

The school has reopened on the 8th instant and the new students will be admitted till the end of July 1942.

CEMENT ADULTERATION CASE : A criminal appeal filed by National Ambalal Fulchand who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 750 or three months' R.I. by the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. C. Thakore, for selling adulterated cement in bags bearing 'Charminar' brand of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., came up for hearing on Thursday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wasudeo who, while confirming the sentence, observed that the appellant was rather lightly treated by the lower Court. However, as no enhancement of sentence was asked for, their Lordships confirmed the conviction. The case was investigated by Sub-Inspector Mirajkar of Poona, C.I.D., at the instance of the Deputy Inspector-General C.I.D., R.P., Poona.

Tribesmen's Allegiance To Pakistan Ideal

MUSLIM LEAGUE CIVIL DEFENCE COM. AT ABBOTTABAD

ABBOTTABAD, June 19

The members of the Muslim League Defence Committee arrived here from Peshawar and saw His Excellency Sir George Cunningham at noon to-day. Yesterday the delegation was welcomed on the Mohamand Border by tribesmen who gave them lunch in tribal fashion and presented an address which stated that the tribesmen completely identified themselves with the Pakistan Scheme and stood by the Muslim League till its realisation. Replying in Pushtu Quazi Mohd Isa said :—"It has heartened us to learn that not only in the settled districts but in the tribal areas also the idea of Pakistan has taken root and that the tribesmen had full faith in the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and were prepared to make all sacrifices for the achievement of their goal. Nawab Mohd Ismail (President) expressed his pleasure over the assurance of tribesmen and said he would convey the same to Mr. Jinnah.—A.P.

Local Food Supply

Controller Says There Is No Need For Alarm

Speaking under the auspices of the National War Front at the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, on Saturday evening, Dr. T. G. Shirname, Controller of Prices and Assistant Director, Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, asked the people not to worry about food supply in the city. He further urged the citizens of Bombay solidly to support the Government in their efforts to control profiteering in the city. Dr. S. J. Meherhomji presided.

Explaining the position of food-supply in the city Dr. Shirname stated that the Government were observing daily the import and export figures for the last several months. A close watch was kept on stocks of all the essential commodities by calling for the returns of the stocks held by dealers under the Defence of India Rules. All these details, said the speaker, enabled the Controller to say as to how many 'days' stock of wheat, rice or any other foodgrain was there on hand for consumption in the city. The figures on the whole indicated that there was no reason for Bombay to be alarmed about food supplies.

Continuing the speaker said that Government had attempted to get larger supplies of food-grains particularly 'juwar' and 'bajri' by allotment of priority wagons, and by importing even on Government account.

The speaker observed that with regard to actual profiteering by retailers Government had opened 36 shops in different parts of the city for selling food grains at controlled prices. These shops had helped definitely in checking profiteering in the localities in which they existed. Further shops were yet to be opened if and when they were needed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, (JEWISH CENTRE) : Under the auspices of the Centre, a joint class of males and females in "First-Aid to the Injured" will be conducted by Dr. M. C. D'Souza, on Sundays, from to-day (Sunday), from 3-30 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, Victoria Garden Road, Byculla. The course consists of about 12 lectures, fully illustrated, on Human Anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and nervous systems, fractures, drowning and poisoning, etc.

A class for males in "Hygiene and Sanitation" will also be conducted by Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, from the same date in the above School's premises from 2 to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be about 12 interesting lectures.

No fees are charged. Intending candidates are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Hon. Secretary, Silver Mansion, Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay 9.

MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY : The marriage anniversary of Mr F. M. Gupte and Mrs. Charusheela Gupte, both of whom are social workers, was celebrated by Mrs. Yeshodabai Pradhan, grand mother of Mr. F. M. Gupte, when tributes were paid to the social welfare work done by the couple.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR : Under the auspices of the Indian Federation of Labour and the Bombay Mill Kamgar Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. on the Jambori Maidan to celebrate the anniversary of the German attack on the Soviet Russia. A procession will start from the Bombay Mill Kamgar Union Office at Irani Bldg. Sayani Road and Gokhale Road, at 4-30 p.m.

INDIANS v. EUROPEANS

International Football Match At Cooperage

The following teams have been selected for the International Football Match to be played at the Cooperage to-day (Sunday), in aid of the Navy Sheepskin Jackets fund :—

INDIANS.

Goal :—Kadirvelu (W. I. A. A.).
Full-backs :—Solomon (W. I. A. A.) and Mandon (Tata S. C.).
Half-backs :—Raja (B. E. S. T.), Alexander (B. E. S. T.) Captain, and Govind (W. I. A. A.).
Forwards :—Naidu, Bhimrao, Muthy, Thomas and Dhakuram (all W. I. A. A.).
Reserves :—Goal :—Thingalaya (S. Kanara); Back :—Suvarna (Y. M. C. A.); Half-back :—Mazumdar (B. E. S. T.); Forwards :—Rashad (Muslims S. C.) and Balan (B. E. S. T.).

EUROPEANS.

Goal :—Dryaan (R. A.).
Full-backs :—Atkinson (Y. M. C. A.) and Ross (City Police).
Half-backs :—Humphries (Y. M. C. A.) Captain, Oborn (City Police) and Wilson (Y. M. C. A.).
Forwards :—Spragg (R. A.), Pacey (Y. M. C. A.), Taylor (W. I. A. A.), Archer (R. N.) and Bloxham (Royal Berks. Regt.).
Reserves :—Goal :—Edden (Bombay Gym.); Full-back :—Robson (H. K. Base); Half-back :—Lumsden (Y. M. C. A.); Forwards :—Allan (Berks) and Walker (H. Q. Base).

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

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1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (16316)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: 250 Candidates for Railway Services as Guards: Station Masters, Signallers, Ticket-Collectors, etc. Period of training 4-5 months. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 80|-. Apply with -|1|6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial and Telegraph School, Daryaganj, Delhi. (16370)

141. EDUCATIONAL ALDETS

College of Dentistry Recognized by Sind Government. Session begins July 15th. Admission open to Matriculates. For Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K Patel D.D.S., D.M.D., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8758)

Secure jobs enrol atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute Parel—Imparts expert training Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Charges moderate. (16352)

174. BOOKS

Fate of India (Plantetary forecast) by Prof. Pakala, Scholar in Sanskrit. Rs. 2. Ravi & Co., P. B 466, Madras. (16427)

For Sale seconhand good condition, Bentley's Second Phrase Code Book, Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book and A.B.C. Telegraphic Code 5th Edition. Apply with reasonable offer Box No. 16425, "Bombay Chronicle."

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Ammonia Compressor or Complete Ice-Candy Plant, half to two tons. New or Second-hand. Correspond Soon, 37, Edward Square, New Delhi. (16419)

Required Immediately at least ten sets new or second hand Oxy-Acetylene Welding Torches with Tips and complete equipment including Goggles, Regulators and Hose. Apply Box No. 8779. "Bombay Chronicle."

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

One Metropolitan Vickers A. C. Generator K.V.A. 1667 and one 3000 amps 400 volts 3 phase oil circuit breaker for sale. For particulars write to Box No. 16408. "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans up to Rs. 500|- are advanced on promissory notes according to the status of the applicant, and larger amounts against suitable securities. For full particulars apply Box No. 16409 "Bombay Chronicle."

5th WEEK

SEVEN SONG-HITS!

A DRAMA THAT WILL LINGER IN YOUR MEMORY FOR EVER!!

SAUGAND

NEW THEATRES' HIT
PAHARI, BHARATI,
ASHIT-BARAN CHANDRAVATI
Director: HEMCHUNDER

KRISHNA

Daily:—3, 6-15, & 9-30 p.m.
On Sun. Matinee at 12 Noon

Matinee 12-30 Today
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE HARISH & HUSN BANU in a great Drama of the Screen
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

SWASTIK

Tele: 41561

A NATIONAL PICTURE

Directed by: MOHAN SINHA
Produced by: MEHBOOB

MAJESTICALLY HEADING FOR SILVER JUBILEE

PRAKASH'S GREATEST DEVOTIONAL OF EPIC RAMAYAN

BHARAT MILAP

(Hindi)

BHARAT BHET

(MARATHI)

Daily: 2-45, 6, 9 P.M. (Hindi)
Sat. Sun. 11-30 (Marathi)

In 21st Week

MAJESTIC

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

RUNNING TO PACKED HOUSES

PRAKASH'S
Musical Masterpiece

Station Master

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Sat., Sun., Hol. Matinee at 12-45 P.M.

IN 7TH WEEK

MINERVA TALKIES

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

The Only Picture Which
EVEN A1 STARS LIKE

LEELA DESAI
And
PAHARI SANYAL

And LEELA CHITNIS

KUSH to Witness and LIKE AND PRAISE IT LIKE ANYTHING IS

"DUNIYA EK TAMASHA"

"The World's A Play"

'Saubhagya' Picture Starring
SARDAR AKHTAR, URMILA, GOPE

Directed by DWARKA KHOSLA

4th WEEK

of SURGING CROWDS!

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

NOVELTY

Phone: 40106.

SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.
"TARZAN AND HIS MATE".

ENIGMA!

You cannot know what she is after till the end!

LEELA DESAI'S

FIRST BOMBAY FILM

TAMANNA

Starring:

LEELA DESAI & JAIRAJ
with Jagdish, Karan Dewan, K. C. Dey, Shanta Kumari

Director:

Phani Mozumdar

A Supreme Release

FIRST CROWDED WEEK

AT

OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

NO ORDERS FOR SURRENDER OF PRIVATE GUNS

Don't Be Deceived By Gangs Impersonating Police, Warns Bengal Govt.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

A Press Note says that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain persons have been moving about (in gangs) disguised as police and military officers and have demanded immediate surrender of privately owned guns and ammunition which they falsely alleged are required for the use of military for defence purposes.

Requisitions for the return of guns purporting to be signed by high police and military officials are shown to the intended victims and bogus receipts are also granted.

Cases have also come to the notice of the Government in which owners of guns who have not complied with such false requisitions have been terrorised and forcibly made to hand over guns in their possession.

The Government desire it to make known that no orders have been issued for surrender of privately owned guns.—United Press.

DO

Sins of Parents descend on the Children

?

Wait for
AMAR'S

ANKH MICHOWLI

Coming to

IMPERIAL

6th Week

●

Syt. V. SHANTARAM *Says—*

I congratulate you Mr. Chhotubhai, on the success you have achieved by producing

Rai Saheb

Directed by S. M. YUSOOF

Starring:
JAGDISH, KAUSHALYA, TRILOKE, RATANBAI, GOPE and others.

LAMINGTON

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

March Of Physical Education

DR. MHASKAR'S ILLUMINATING OBSERVATIONS

By J. C. MAITRA

It is a matter of great satisfaction to all those who are keenly interested in physical education to see that the Training Insitute at Kandioli is making rapid progress under the guidance of its young and energetic Principal Mr. P. M. Joseph. The Annual Number of the institute gives a very interesting reading There is not the least doubt the ideal of physical education has caught the imagination of various classes of people, especially those who are entrusted with the education of our children. The T.I.P.E. is doing excellent work in spreading the gospel of "mens sana in corpore sano." The fourth batch of its students 67 in number of whom 13 were women and all of them Graduates—has just passed out. I need only quote from the editorial to show what the students feel about their training at the Institute.

"REAL MEN AND REAL WOMEN"

"We are proud to say that our training at the Institute has made us "real men and real women" to face anything, come what may! And our faith in physical education has grown deeper realizing as we do its basic contribution to national regeneration in times of peace as well as war and we assure Principal Joseph and members of our staff that we will keep the torch of physical education burning brighter than before."

"It is our fervent hope," the editorial proceeds, "that the past, present and future Alumni of the Institute will rise to the occasion and meet squarely the exacting demands of the times. The need to inculcate the qualities of strength, endurance, hardihood, perseverance, loyalty, courage and comradeship has never been more pressing than now and we are out to instil these in our young boys and girls, for youth shall reshape the world."

A CHALLENGE TO ABILITIES

"It must be mentioned here that the programme at the institute during the course of the year has always been a challenge to an individual's mental and physical abilities as it becomes imperative on the part of the students to undergo a course of studies within the short period of about nine months, which should ordinarily cover a period of not less than two years. But one has to admit the fact that the training here at the Institute really helps one to bring out the best in him or her."

In addition to the above, there were three other courses which need special mentions. To quote the editorial again:—

HEAD-MASTERS TOO

"On the 1st of December the life of our Institute was beaming with new faces of 90 Drill teachers including 12 ladies. We hope these veterans in the field of physical education have been able to understand the new point of view and appreciate the new outlook in Physical Education.

The Short Term course for the teachers of Secondary Schools commenced from 1st March. 1942. They are 164 students—138 men and 26 women teachers—who have made the life of the Institute full of enthusiasm and activity.

24th of May. 1942 saw the inauguration of the Head-Masters' course. They are 17 strong The cause of Physical Education is sure to succeed by leaps and bounds as more and more Head-masters come to Kandivli. We are glad that all these H.-Ms. have assured their full support to Physical Education in their respective schools."

From the above it will be clearly seen that the cause of Physical Education is making headway in this Presidency from year to year but much remains to be done still. If the public take sufficient interest in it, it may not take long to make our people physically fit.

DR. MHASKAR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

I would now refer to the Health Week during which the T. I. P. E., had a symposium representing the view-points of the Physician, the Parent, the Head Master and the Teacher of Physical Education, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, the well-known advocate of physical education, delivered a highly instructive speech on the occasion which has been fully published in the Annual. Space does not permit me to reproduce it in toto in these columns. But I would recommend all those who are interested in Physical Education to study it carefully. I quote below the summary of his recommendations:—

1. Health and physical education are only a part of the complete education of man. Education in its entirety is as much the duty of the medical profession as it is of the educationist No education ought to be compartmental.

2. Medical supervision cannot begin too early in life, as the foundations of health and growth begin to be laid even in poetal life.

ATTENTION TO CHILDREN

3. The child requires careful watching during the school-going period not only with reference to its physical development, the exercises it takes and the games it plays, but also about its nutrition, rest sleep, regularity of habits, cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight.

4. Each child has to be judged and prescribed for on its own merits. Supervision 'en masse' or treatment 'en masse' has but little effect. In the present conception of medicine, a prescription may not even mean medicine, but simply be verbal advice and direction.

THE IDEAL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

5. There must be an ideal for which Education and Training have to be given. In the case of girls, it ought to be the production of bodily and intellectually healthy progeny. In the case of boys, it is the profession they intend taking up. Service to which so many of the so-called educated ones are destined. business, or the highest of all professions, —the Army.

6. Theoretical education in Health is essential and should be started early in schools, graduated lessons on Anatomy, Physiology, laws of Health the Facts of Sex, First-Aid, Nutrition and Food, exercises to train muscles and organs, the importance of rest and Hobbies, cleanliness of the body and its environments, the knowledge of germs and their methods of spread common preventive measures for diseases, are essential as a foundation for the Health and Physical education. These must form one of the important subjects in every University Examination.

EDUCATION OF PARENTS

7. Education of parents in Mother-craft and Father-craft is essential, so that the pre-school education and training of the child and the foundation of habits may be on a sound basis.

8. The school-hours must be adapted to the psychology of a child and good nutrition be provided during the school hours.

9. Frequent records of physical measurements and development must be made for each child attending the school.

10. Promotion in classes must be made dependent on physical and moral development and not on intellectual development alone.

11. Investigations have to be carried out for the physical standards of children of every age and both sexes, according to communities and the economic status in life they occupy.

12. Records must be kept of the excellence that can be attained in every game of sport.

13. The schools and the Gymnasiums must be inspected from the health point of view as regards floor-space lighting, ventilation, arrangement and sizes of desks, washing arrangements, toilet rooms, play-grounds and bath rooms.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA

The concluding remarks of Dr. Mhaskar are well worth repetition here. He said, "Every one would love to have perfection in educational methods, this world however be aspiring for the impossible. A return to the ancient methods of education is gradually and unconsciously being made But knowledge has grown to immense proportions and some sacrifice has to be made in the knowledge to be imparted, so that the average student may, in the end, be found superior to the specialist.

"Education is gradually coming into its own. It must be given as a whole and not by compartments nor in different periods of life, nor must it be "en masse." The impossibility of obtaining a teacher with trifle qualifications, necessitates the employment of a team of the educatonist and the physcian, each one imbued with modern ideas but a specialist in his own line.

"A new era is dawning in the University which might soon give a status to physical education equal to that of the intellectual. Let us fervently hope that our efforts will soon be crowned with success."

I. M. S. RECRUITS FOR SERVICE IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 17.

The Government of India have decided to open recruitment to the emergency branch of the Indian Medical Service for service in India only. Officers recruited in this category will be granted a lower rate of pay than that for general service officers, but their other terms and conditions of service will generally be the same as for the latter.

Officers recruited for service in India only may be permitted to transfer to the General Service cadre.—A. P.

MILITARY CROSS FOR GALLANTRY

NEW DELHI, June 20.

The following Press Note has been issued:

For gallantry during the operations in Malaya the Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. H.E.H Adams, Medical Officer, 1st Hyderabad Infantry, Indian State Forces.—A. P.

BOMBAY, June 19.

Mr. Chen-li-Fu, Minister of Education broadcast a message urging Chinese subjects in the occupied areas to carry on a programme to counteract Japanese propaganda, states a Chungking message.—A. P.

Evacuation Talks Between Centre And Provinces

NEW DELHI June 18.

Discussions were held to-day between representatives of the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Assam and representatives of the Government of India, says a Press Communique.

The subject discussed was co-ordination between Provinces in regard to accommodation for evacuees with whom it is, or may become, necessary to deal

General agreement was reached on the problems considered.

It was made clear at the meeting that the present tendency is for those who have left such cities as Madras, Bombay and Calcutta to return to their normal employment there

Bombay was represented by Mr Collins Adviser to the Governor.—A. P.

YAGNIK APPEALS TO KISANS TO OBSERVE SOVIET DAY

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

An appeal to Kisans and Kisan Sabhas all over the country to observe the Soviet Day on July 22 the first anniversary of Hitler's treacherous attack on Russia is made by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha in the course of a press statement.—A.P

CENTRAL COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY TO CONTINUE UPTO OCT 1

NEW DELHI, June 20

It is notified that the Council of State and the Central Assembly will continue upto October 1, 1943, under orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General.—United Press.

3 DIE, ONE ON SPOT IN CAR CLASH

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAUG, June 19.

It is reported that a serious accident took place near a village on Mangaon Road between Mahad--Dharamtar Motor ronte.

A motor bus belonging to New Balaji Motor Service came in clash with one motor belonging to Mahad Motor Union with the result that New Balaji Service Motor got turned down and accounted for one woman's death on the spot

The remaining injured persons were removed to Mangaon Dispensary for treatment, but two persons died subsequently

East And South African Markets For Indian Goods

CALCUTTA June 18

There is scope for India to capture the market for cotton blankets in East and South Africa, which had previously been enjoyed by continental countries and Japan.

This fact is gathered from letters received by the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee from Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa at Mombasa and the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa in Cape Town

The High Commissione, for India in the Union of South Africa is of the opinion that Indian manufacturers of such articles have quite a good chance of establishing their products to some extent on the South African Market, if they are able to guarantee continuous supply as is possible under war conditions.—A. P.

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FREE INDIA WILL FIGHT JAPAN

Mahatma's Letter To Chiang-Kai-Shek

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

According to a New Delhi correspondent of the "Leader" Gandhiji has written a letter to Chiang Kai-Shek explaining his attitude towards China and the war.

The letter is believed to be a new departure in Gandhiji's views and according to reports indicates provided India is granted freedom she would offer effective resistance to Japan and render all possible assistance to China to beat down Japan.

In the scheme of things she would co-operate with United Nations, including United States and Russia.

LONDON "TIMES" ON GANDHIJI'S LEAD

LONDON, June 20.

A leader in the London "Times" on Saturday after referring to the delay in a Japanese attack on India writes: "This is the moment chosen by Mr. Gandhi for a bid which will doubtless be pressed home at the meeting of the Working Committee next month to reassert his personal policy and prestige within the ranks of the Congress Party.

Such an attempt cannot in the long run succeed. Mr. Gandhi's personal integrity can no longer mask the retrograde character of his political doctrine.

Anarchic romanticism affords no basis for political action in an industrialised and militarised world. To follow the lead of Mr. Gandhi would mean to separate India not merely from the company of free nations standing together east and west to resist aggression and tyranny but from the whole economic development of modern times the world over.

NEVER TOO LATE

Mr. Gandhi's policy does not, however, empty it of its powers for mischief. It has already bewildered and divided Congress opinion in a way which prevents the Congress Party from following any constructive course whatever, and drives back upon an attitude of protest and negation.

Mr. Gandhi's proposals if they could be translated into practice would make India an immediate prey not only of internal disruption but of external assault of the most ruthless character.....

There is plenty of room for discussion between the British and the Indian about ways and means of defending India.

There is no room for discussion with those who argue that India should not be defended at all or who delude themselves and others into imagining that methods of boycott and non-violent resistance, sometimes successfully employed in time of peace to embarrass and administration imbued with liberal and humanitarian conceptions, would avail them against the armies of Japan flushed with victory, practised in cruelty and fired with lust for imperial dominion.

Great Britain takes her stand firmly on the Cripps' proposals and will not recede from them. They constituted and still constitute an immense moral asset to the British cause.

Those who seek the freedom of India know in their heart that Mr. Gandhi's policy means not freedom but enslavement to Japan. The essence of the British plan is an offer and guarantee of immediate effective control over day-to-day administration in India and of independence as complete as the peoples of India desire to make it, once the aggressor is repelled".—Reuter.

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Azad Endorses Mahatma's Statement

CALCUTTA, June 20.

"The centre of all our attention at present is how to defend India successfully against the invader who is knocking at the door and we are convinced that the only way to achieve this end is that India becomes independent without delay."

Thus observed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on the statement of Sir Stafford Cripps in London.

The Congress President referred to Sir Stafford's statement in regard to the struggle in India between the principles of violence and non-violence and said: "During the Wardha talks last week I particularly asked Mahatma Gandhi about application of non-violence under the present circumstances. I am happy to say that this aspect of the problem is quite clear in his mind. As a man of action, he cannot ignore the conditions prevailing around him.

"He told me that his personal views about non-violence need not be re-enunciated and his position remained unchanged, but at the same time he knew that it was not the position of the Congress nor of other parties, nor of the majority of the Indian people which consider defence to be armed defence only.

"Therefore if a free National Government was established in India with an understanding to defend her against the invader, it was obvious that it could be only armed defence, not non-violent one.

"I do not know what Sir Stafford Cripps means by the struggle between the principles of violence and non-violence. We are not at all philosophising over the merits of violence and non-violence.

The centre of all our attention at present is how to defend India successfully against the invader who is knocking at the door and we are convinced that the only way to achieve this end is that India becomes independent without delay."—United Press.

FURTHER VIVISECTION WILL FOLLOW PAKISTAN

Dr. Moonje Apprehensive Of "C. R.'s" Proposals

COIMBATORE, June 20.

"If the Mussalmans cannot get out of their narrow communal shell and think as Indians of India in brotherly alliance with other Indians, then there is no other alternative for the Hindus than to bring about a revolution in their sentiment and thought and, giving up the Congress way of thinking, think first and foremost only as Hindus of Hindustan."

Thus observed Dr. B. S. Moonje, presiding over the Third Session of the Tamilnadu Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Conference.

"C.R." PROPOSALS—FANATIC

Criticising Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's proposals, Dr. Moonje said he has been carrying on an intensive and fanatical propaganda for influencing the Hindus to concede Pakistan and thus agree to the partition of India. "After Pakistan will follow as night follows the day, Bangistan, Hurstan, Christianstan and so many 'stans' like them. Is it not Balkanisation of India? Is it not dethroning and degrading India from the high pedestal of a powerful and respectable nation to the insignificant position of a mere conglomeration of principalities, feared and respected by none and threatened and dominated by every powerful nation?—

CHANGE IN BRITISH ATTITUDE

It is now clear as day light that the British do not want that India should now remain and develop as one strong solid nation, because if democracy is allowed to prevail which they cannot now prevent, it is bound to be an overwhelmingly Hindu India. Naturally, the Mussalmans having secured an alien power in the British to support their demand of Pakistan now dream of establishing an Islamic State throughout the whole of India. They do not want to fight, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi, shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus for the independence of India, as a whole, for fear of antagonising the Britishers. They are, therefore, anxious only to secure the goodwill of the Britishers, so that they may make hay while the sun shine, while developing their ultimate scheme of a federation of their own with the neighbouring Muslim countries such as Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, etc., it is this fact of the fundamental change in the British attitude towards India that I wish to emphasise and impress on the Hindus of India. It will begin to work out its destiny after the war. The Hindus must take their warning in time -

ADVICE TO RAJAJI

"Mahatma Gandhi still believes that the Hindu-Muslim quarrel is merely a communal problem, and that is why he is hopeful that if a fight for Independence is commenced, both parties will forget their quarrels. He however does not believe that conceding Pakistan will bring about such a happy consummation. That is why Mahatma Gandhi says: "I would love to see and join the fight for Independence. In the very process of securing of independence, it is highly likely that we shall have forgotten our quarrels; but if we have not, that is if one party behaves completely like aliens, it will then only be time to quarrel, if we must." Thus the entire responsibility is thrown by Mahatma Gandhi upon the Mussalmans to prove whether they are brothers or aliens to the Hindus. Here is an occasion for the use of all the intelligence and forensic skill which Mr. Rajagopalachari possess. Let him give up his defeatism and stand erect before the British and the Moslems for the oneness and unity of India.

Proceeding Dr. Moonje asks "Why Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Hindu, alone should be so terribly unnerved at the prospective Japanese invasion? Why should Mr. Jinnah, the Mussalman, not be unnerved? On the other hand, he is perfectly calm, quiet and is maintaining his balance. If the danger is real, it should equally be a danger both to the Mussalman and to the Hindu. Because if with the defeat and disappearance of the British, the independence will disappear so also will be the case with Pakistan. Then why should Mr. Jinnah, who is so keen on Pakistan remain so indifferent."

BRITAIN—NO BROKEN REED

Dr. Moonje adds: "As for the defence of India, I may assure Mr. Rajagopalachari that Britain is not the rotten or the broken reed. There is no nation in the world which can stand up to the British in skilful and elusive diplomacy and in gaining complete victory without having to pay its price in sweat and blood. Japan cannot conquer India and the British Empire over India will come out of the ordeal unscathed and in heightened glory."—A. P.

"C. R." And Jinnah.— Brothers In Blood— Says Dr. Moonje

COIMBATORE, June 20.

Dr. Moonje, President-Elect of the Tamilnad Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Conference arrived here this morning and was accorded a rousing reception by the Reception Committee. Prior to the conference, Dr. Moonje, in a special message says, "I appeal to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Jinnah to keep their balance of mind. After all they are brothers in blood and bones though they may differ in their religions. Like the Buddhists and Mussalmans of China who are also brothers in blood and bones, the Hindus and Mussalmans of India should also behave as such. This controversy will not bring any particular gain to the Mussalmans but if persisted in will end in bloody disturbances. But if such be the intention of providence I appeal to the Hindus to be prepared and at the end to embrace the Mussalmans as their brothers without any feeling of rancour or hatred. God will bless both."—A. P.

Coalition Of Hindustan National League And Mahasabha Proposed

BOMBAY, Friday.

The "United Press" understands that the question of collaboration between the Hindustan National League and the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was discussed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A. (Central), President of the National League, when he interviewed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, at the latter's residence yesterday. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, it is learnt, also explained to the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha the general policy and programme of the Hindustan National League

It is further learnt that the Hindustan National League will hold its sessions in Poona on the eve of "Tilak Day" in the last week of July next.—United Press.

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, is visiting Jammu on July 11 to preside over the Hindu-Sikh Conference there. He will also undertake a tour of the Kashmir State Mr. Savarkar is expected to return to Bombay on July 20.—United Press.

Nawab Of Murshidabad Advises Setting Party Preaching Aside

CALCUTTA, June 20.

"A true citizen born on the soil of India is he who is actuated by sentiment of patriotism to see complete understanding arrived at between the great communities living side by side in their resolve to stand firm in order to be benefited by the increasing glimmer of the dawn of India's salvation".

Thus observed His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, President of the All Bengal Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference, in the course of his address at the Conference held at the Town Hall to-day.

His Highness added: "Unity is guiding star which illuminates the path on which all must proceed hand-in-hand on their forward march through the successive stages planned for their ultimate good.

"It is the demoralising effect often produced by unwholesome preachings of those bent upon setting up one party against the other that is detrimental to the welfare of our country. We cannot remain ill-disposed towards each other any longer. We must make up our minds forthwith to stand shoulder-to-shoulder if we are to defy the shadow of misfortune's contrivance to intercept the path chalked out which we have in earnestness chosen to proceed on unflinchingly until the much coveted goal which

(Continued on page 16)

300 HOSTAGES SEIZED IN ATHENS

CAIRO, June 20.

The Germans have seized 300 hostages in Athens. A number of them have been shot on the charge of sabotage.

The Greek Minister of National Defence M. Kanelopoulas in an order of the day to the Greek armed forces says that eight Greek officers have been executed by the occupied authorities.—Reuter.

Ex-Premier Of Bohemia And Moravia Executed

LONDON, June 20.

General Alois Elias former Prime Minister of the Bohemia and Moravia "Protectorate" has been executed ten months after he was condemned to death by "the Peoples' Court" in Berlin. The Prague radio says that the sentence was carried out on Friday.

This 51 years old Czechoslovakian leader was accused by the Germans of "preparation for high treason and abetting the enemy."

Gen. Elias was the first chief victim of Heydrich though dying after the Gestapo chief.

Two Czech generals who were sentenced with Gen. Elias were executed the next day but six days after the court's verdict the German news agency announced that the final decision regarding the execution of the Premier had been suspended.

His evidence in several other cases was necessary, the agency said. The court claimed that Gen. Elias had the co-operation of former Czechoslovakian intelligence officers and received reports concerning the movements of German military trains and the building of strategic roads

The death sentence against Gen. Elias was carried out on Friday, former Czech Puppet Premier said the Prague radio.—Reuter.

Miss Birjees Begum, granddaughter of Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Ex-Minister of Education, who has passed her B.A. examination. She has a useful record of social service to her credit.

Strength Of Free French Forces

WASHINGTON, (By Cable).

According to "Pour La Victoire," a new French Weekly in America, the Free French Forces under the command of General Charles De Gaulle comprise an army of 100,000 Free Frenchmen, a Fleet of 40 War ships, 105 merchant vessels and tankers.

The Free French are in control of an area of six and one half times as continental France.—India Press Service.

"Walk And Work Programme"

FREMONT (By Cable).

With a view to bolster up the Nation's war efforts, thousands of America's Public school children are adopting a "Walk and Work" programme.

This "walking phase" of the national contribution by American children has cut many miles of bus travel and saved rubber by reducing tyre wear considerably.—India Press Service.

"Liable To Be Shot At Sight"

Residents In Sind Desert Areas Ordered To Leave

KARACHI, June 20.

The Chief Administrator of the Martial Law has notified in Martial Law Order No. 4 that all persons resident in a certain specified desert area are ordered to leave that area together with families and property, and to report themselves to the nearest Civil or Military officers not later than June 26.

It is warned that thereafter any persons remaining in the said area will do so at their peril and will be liable to be shot at sight, or, if apprehended, will be punishable under the Martial Law.

The boundaries of the area affected include those between Sind and Khairpur State on the one hand, and Bahawalpur, Jaisalmir and Jodhpur States on the other.

BAN ON HATCHETS MODIFIED

A Press Note says:—

It has been represented to the Chief Administrator of the Martial Law that the common hatchet is an essential implement in rural economy in Sind, and the effect of the complete ban against its use will be undesirable.

The Administrator is, therefore, pleased to order that hatchets of ordinary agricultural type adequate in number to the minimum requirements of the Haris, herdmen and others who habitually use hatchets on their legitimate labour may be retained by them, subject to the specified conditions.—United Press.

Muslim Defence Committee's Frontier Tour To Be Completed

ABBOTTABAD, June 20.

The Muslim League Defence Committee concluded their tour of the Frontier Province to-day with a visit to the Kazak's Camp and are reaching Jhelum in the evening.

They saw the Governor yesterday and explained to him the purpose of their visit. The interview lasted 55 minutes. The members then went to Mansehra where they delivered speeches after Jumma prayers.—A. P.

Acute Black Market In Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Dearness and profiteering in commodities is rampant here and there is a cry from all quarters. No effective steps have yet been taken to combat the evil. As a result the masses, particularly middle class, are in a pitiable condition. Especially the condition of clerks, shop-assistants, etc., is very alarming. Despite the large income of merchants they have betrayed the interests of their gumastas, and, barring rare exceptions, they have not yet given any bonus or dearness allowance.

Death Of Jodhpur Detenu

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, June 19.

Mr. Balmukand Bissa, Jawahar Khadibhadar, a political prisoner in detention, died to-day in Windham Hospital. Mr. Balmukand was arrested under the Defence Rules on 10th June, detained in Central Jail and was kept in cells. Detenus were treated as ordinary prisoners; no facilities were allowed; all detenus, including Mr. Balmukand, were on hunger-strike from 11th June. The day before yesterday Mr. Balmukand and others gave up hunger-strike and decided to join one by one and the fourth Dictator, Radhkrishnu is continuing the hunger-strike. Mr. Balmukand was removed to hospital where he expired to-day Mr. Jainarain Vyas is on hunger-strike, it is the 9th day. His condition is very weak.

A. I. SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WARDHA, June 19.

The annual meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association is being held here on June 25 and 26 when Gandhiji will address the students of the Khadi Vidyalaya and confer degrees on successful candidates.—United Press.

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN POONA

POONA, June 19.

An acute shortage of sugar is being felt in Poona City and the price of sugar is soaring up. Necessary arrangements, it is learnt, are being made for supply of adequate quantities of the commodity to reach the local market from the various sugar factories in the Province. Permits to import jowar from Hyderabad State, it is gathered, have also been issued by the authorities.—A. P.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GABON CHANDARNAGORE, June 19.

News has been received here that M. Vuillaume, Financial Secretary to the Government of French India has been appointed Governor of Gabon in French East Equatorial Africa by the Government of General de Gaulle. He leaves India shortly.—A. P.

Protest Against Abu Temple Tax

Mr. C. Lodha, Secretary, Abu Temples' Committee wires from Sirohi:—

A deputation, led by Lala Tansukhrai Jain on behalf of All-India Abu Temple Tax Protest Committee, waited on Diwan, Sirohi State, to-day. Other members of the Council were also present. Mr. Mukut Beharilal Bhargava, Advocate, President of Ajmer-Merwara and Central India Provincial Congress Committee put the case with figures and facts and said that the present taxes are entirely unjustified and should be abolished. He traced the history of the foundation of the Temples and cited the old inscriptions and records of the notification issued from time to time by the State.

Duke To Visit Hyderabad State

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 15

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the Commerce Member of Viceroy's Executive Council is expected to visit Hyderabad shortly and during his stay there, he will be a guest of Mr. Ghulam Mohamed, Finance Member.

The Duke of Gloucester arrives at Hyderabad on June 26, for a day's stay. He will be a guest of H. E. H. the Nizam and will be lodged at the famous Fulaknuma Palace

I understand that both Muslims and Lingayats of Gulbarga have come to a compromise, in connection with a long standing dispute regarding certain lands adjoining the celebrated Lingayat shrine, called Sharnbourhood. The dispute was going on for about 40 years.

Nagpur Suspect Arrested In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Abdul Latif Sheik Amir was arrested by the Nagpada Police under the Defence of India Act last night.

It appears, after his release from Nagpur jail in September last, Abdul Latif was served with a notice by the District Magistrate, restraining his movement to Nagpur City under Section 26 of the Defence of India Act.

In the month of March Abdul Latif came to Bombay and was staying at Shankar Marwadi's Chawl, Kamathipura.

The Nagpur Police was informed and pending instructions from Nagpur, the suspect was allowed bail by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate of the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

Islam Club

The following resolution was passed at the annual general meeting of the Islam Club, Bombay.

"Unanimously resolved that the Islam Club extends whole-hearted invitation to all Ordinary Members of the Islam Gymkhana to take advantage of all the amenities of Islam Club as guests subject to the rules and regulations of the Islam Club until Islam Gymkhana pavilion is handed back by the military authorities.

ALL-PARTY PRO-WAR CONFERENCE?

KARACHI, June 18.

At a representative meeting of leading citizens convened by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahabux, Premier, at the Secretariat this afternoon, it was decided to hold an All-Party Pro-War Conference in July next with a view to demonstrating the will of the people of Sind to resist Nazism and Fascism, and devising ways of strengthening the public morale and organising defence measures in all towns and villages in the Province.—United Press.

MOHAN BAGAN BEATS KALIGHAT

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In the only match played this evening in the first division of Calcutta Football League, Mohan Bagan beat Kalighat by three goals to nil.—A. P.

Kolhapur Philanthropist Passes Away

KOLHAPUR, June 19.

Shrimant Bhaoosaheb Bawdekar the wellknown philanthropic and rich land lord from Gaganbawda died of dysentry. He was 35 years old at the time of his death. His funeral was attended by a large number of people.

Pope Improving

ROME, June 20.

An official communique issued from the Vatican City to-day says that the Pope is making a quick recovery from his illness. He received the Papal Secretary this morning and discussed current matters with him.—Reuter

ALLIED SUPPLY COUNCIL

MELBOURNE, June 20.

The inaugural meeting of the Allied Supply Council in Australia took place on Friday afternoon, the Minister of Supply and Chairman of the Council, Mr. Beasley, announces. The Council will collaborate with similar bodies in London and Washington. Mr. Beasley points out that the meeting marked a further step forward in the development of plans for making full use of the joint resources of the United nations. It indicates their solidarity and determination to continue the struggle until a clearcut victory is won, he said.—Reuter.

CINEMA

Poet Arzu Lakhnavi Leaves National Studios

Poet Arzu Lakhnavi has left National Studios. It will be recalled that Poet Arzu worked with New Theatres Ltd. Calcutta for several years and quite a number of popular songs of New Theatres Pictures were from his pen.

"Jawani Ki Pukar" For Super

For the first time on the Indian screen the ships and sea provide an exiciting background to a thrilling social drama "Jawani ki Pukar" produced by the Artistes Combine, which is booked for Super as the next change after the current attraction. It has been already released in Delhi and Karachi where it has proved a great draw.

"Saubhagya" At Edward

To an Indian woman, nothing is more than her husband. In an excellent way Hindustan Cinetone's "Saubhagya" explains this,

Hansa Wadkar in "Dil-Lagi" at Novelty.

featuring Prem Adib, Shobhana Samarth and Snehaprabha, "Saubhagya" is released this week at Edward.

Bi-Weekly Programmes At Aurora

There will be bi-weekly programmes at Aurora this week, consisting of two of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's biggest hits.

A new print of the greatest sea-drama ever filmed "Mutiny On The Bounty" starring Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone will be shown for 4 days from Sat. 20th to Tues. 23rd and Greta Garbo laughs, sings and dances in her first screen comedy "Ninotchka" form Wed. 24th to Fri. 26th June.

"Khan-Daan" In The Lead

There is every indication that Pancholi's "Khan-Daan" will toe the line of its predecessor 'Khazanchi", in the length of its popular run. At the New West End, "Khan-Daan" is steadily piling up grosses that tell their own story.

"Khan-Daan" is a rich story that cannot fail to move the hardest heart, and appeals as much to children as to old folk. It is produced, besides, with almost flawless technique and is well acted.

Contribution To War Efforts By American Children

FREMONT: With a view to bolster up the Nations war efforts, thousands of America's Public School children are adopting a "Walk and Work" programme. This "walking phase' of the national contribution by American children has cut many miles of bus travel and saved rubber by reducing tyre wear considerably.—India Press Service.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, June 20.

Previous closing	18.10
To-day's opening	18.20
Difference	+10

To-day's closing not received.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 20.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

July (18.28/28) 18.20/19
October (18.53/53) 18.50/49
December (18.66/65) 4.62/52

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 20.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay June/July (£24 sellers) closed
Linseed Calcutta June/July unquoted
Linseed La Plata June/July (£19 1/8 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal June/July (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£24 sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 20.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 20.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, June 20.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, June 20.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, June 20.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 20.

London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 20

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	117	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	135	0 0

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 20

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 186 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 186/12 under scattered buying. At this level moderate realising appeared and prices reacted to Rs. 185/12 but again steadied at Rs. 186/8. There will be no forward business in new crop for some weeks and there will be no transfer facility. Thus those who do not want to face tenders will have to liquidate their purchases. It is true that as compared with Oomra ready cotton prices, Broach is cheap but after all it is unwanted cotton and the future entirely depends upon the attitude of Bears Thus one has to be cautious.

Later on there was active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 188. Mahajan was firm. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :

BROACH July/August	Rs.	187	8 0
OOMRA		163	4 0
BENGAL July		158	8 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 20

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		165	162	159	156
M G Punjab		165	162	159	156
M G Rajputana		171	168	165	162
M G Oomra No. 3	169	166	163	160	
M G C P No. 1	193	190	187	184	
M G C P No. 2	181	178	175	172	
M G Broach No. 2		193	190	187	184
M G Punjab-American		273	270	267	264
M G Surat		358	355	352	349
M G Rajpipla		353	350	347	344
M G Navsari		363	360	357	354

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 20

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	160/63
Berar	145-50	165/68
C. P. 1	155-57	184/87
C. P. 2	147-50	172/74
Khandesh	130-35	.....
Muglai	138-40	.....
Broach	140-45	188/94
Broach Low	130-35	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	93	80,082	99,228
Central India	.....	30,055	140,483
Barsi and Nagar	.....	53,110	115,781
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	17,899	46,069
Berar	.....	177,756	366,969
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	76,394
Total Oomras	93	446,467	844,894
Dholeras	1	33,233	93,821
N W Provinces	.....	1,425	1,313
Rajputana	.....	402	5,993
Sind-Punjab	.....	409,557	529,553
Broach	.....	318,982	295,659
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	21,658	111,356
Westerns-Northerns	.....	24,962	89,454
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	15,136	4,317
Arrived by road to 18th June 42	.....	92,500	312,133

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 19

Broach July/August highest 186 1/4 lowest 184 1/2 closing 185 1/4

Oomra July highest 161 1/2 lowest 161 closing 161 1/4

Bengal July highest 159 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 20

Conditions remained steady on the market to-day. Tata Deferreds ruled better at 1560 and Tata Ordinaries at 307. Bombay Dyeings were slightly better at 1285. Indian Irons remained unchanged at 27.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1552-8) 1559 1565 1566
Tata Ordinaries (305, 305 308 307
Tata Ordinary 307; Tata Deferred 1560; Indian Iron 27; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17; Bombay Dyeing 1285; Central India 380; Century 472/8; Gokak 265; Kohinoor 502/8; Simplex 220; Andhra Valley 1620; Tata Hydro 169/6; Tata Power 1500; Associated Cement 169/8; Belapur 236/4; Bombay Burma (old) 230.

LIGHT LOSSES IN LONDON MARKET

London, June 20

The Stock Exchange was inclined to drift to-day, most sections recording light losses in quiet trading. Little support was forthcoming in view of the week-end and the uncertain War situation, but selling was negligible. Giltedged, including War Loan, occasionally lost a sixteenth, while Oils a 32nd, Home Rails a quarter, Internationals an eight and Industrials few pence lower. Diamonds eased Debeers receding five-sixteenth to eight and a quarter on the absence of interim dividend, but Kaffirs were held steady. Egyptian Unified lost a point to 89. South American Bonds and Rails were little irregular. Wall Street quiet.

Retail Foodstuffs Prices

(Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in the Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 19th June 1942).

	per	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice (Burma) :				
Small Mills		0	12	0
Mandla		0	13	0
Rice Country :				
(Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality		1	0	0 to 1 1 9
(Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality		0	14	6 to 0 15 0
Patni		0	12	6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow		0	7	0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1		0	8	0
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary		0	8	6
Gram Banda		0	9	0
Gram Shahapura		not	quoted	
Turdal Cawnpore Dry No. 2		0	13	0
Turdal Surti Oiled (Superior)		1	0	0
Masur Dal Superior		0	11	0
Chana Dal No.		0	11	6
	per	lb.		
Ghee Porbunder		1	1	0
Butter (Polsons)		1	6	0
Cocoanut Oil		0	5	9
	per	seer		
Indian Sugar		0	6	0
	per	lb.		
Groundnut Oil		0	4	3
Mutton (Sheep) 1st class		0	6	0
Mutton (goat) 1st class		0	6	0
	per	doz.		
Eggs Hen's graded 'Agmark' Special		0	14	0
Eggs Hen's graded 'Agmark' A		0	13	0
Eggs Hen's ungraded		0	12	0
	per	lb.		
Pork 1st sort (stamped 'P-1')		0	10	0
Beef 1st sort (cow-stamped C-1)		0	4	0
Potatoes (India)		0	2	0
Onions		0	0	9
	2	boxes		
Wimco Matches 50 sticks		0	1	0
Other Brands Matches 40 sticks		0	0	9
	per	maund		
Charcoal		0	14	0

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, June 21.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bhajan aur geet. 5-15 Ahmad Raza. 5-30 Nirwati Sarnaik. 6-30 Vilayat Khan. 6-45 Gulabbai. 7 A K. Khastgir 7-15 Jawab Men 7-30 Eman on Vichitra Veena. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Dularibai. 7-55 Pilu on sitar. 8 Mohammad Husain 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Vichitra Veena recital. 10 Gulabbai. 10-10 Dularibai. 10-25 Nirwati Saranik.

Bombay I & II—Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Orchestral melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Songs from the stage. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Chanchal Kumari. 9-30 Vilayat Husain. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Indumati Chaubal. 11-30 News-play in Marathi. 11-45 Vasantrao Rajopadhye. 12-0 noon. Bare Mian. 12-25 p.m. Variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 J. L. Ranade. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Vasantrao Rajopadhye. 5-25 Indumati Chaubal. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Ramanlal M. Dave. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Vilayat Husain. 7 Violin Duet. 7-15 Ramanlal M. Dave. 7-30 Chanchal Kumari. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 J. L. Ranade. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 For our Universities. 8-45 News-play in Gujarati. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 "Pelleas and Melisande" Opera by Debussy.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Gujarati Geets. 8 Nisar Ahmed. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Sursagar recital. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Vasantrao Rajopadhye. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Chanchal Kumari. 9-25 J. L. Ranade. 9-45 Indumati Chaubal. 10 Vilayat Husain.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 20

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was small trade demand which was supplied by market sources. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted business.

Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	49	4 0
Jeth		49	2 0
Sovereigns		37	8 0

SILVER

Ready		84	6 0

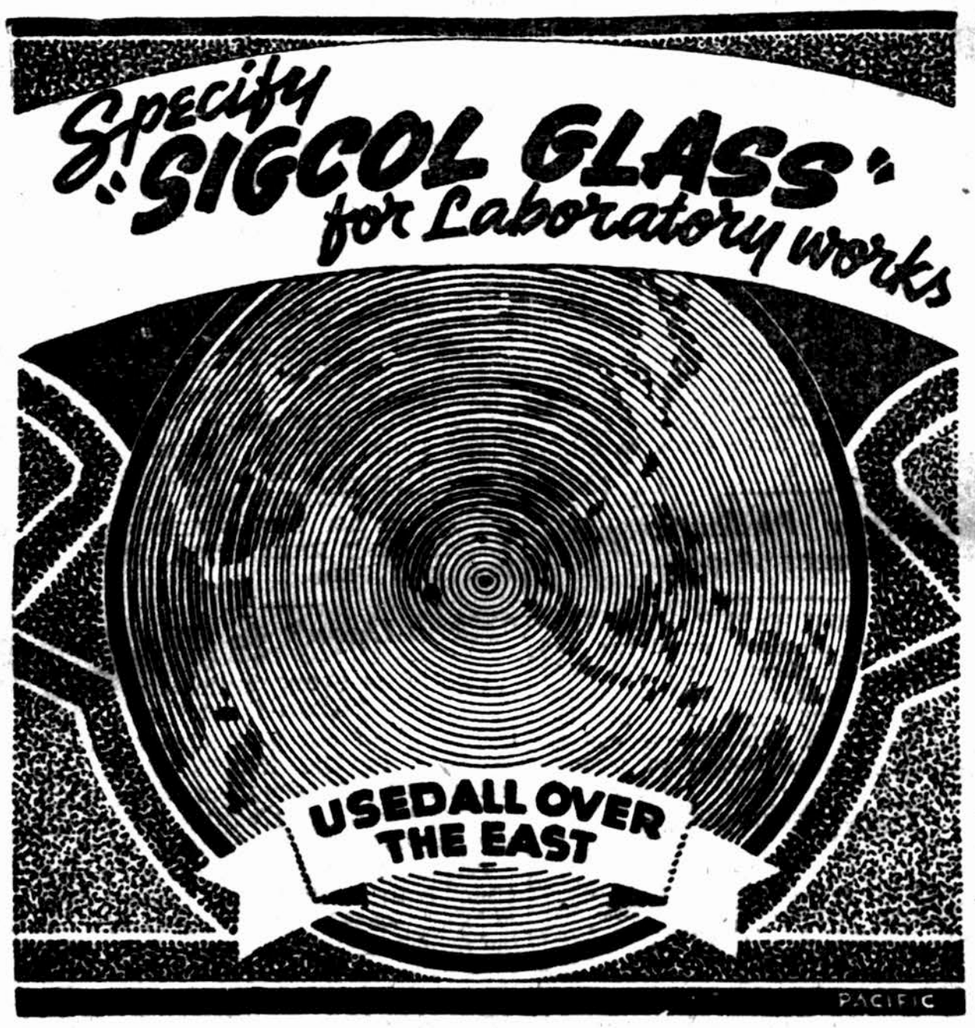
COTTON PARITY

Broach July/August below New York July 1,097 cent points at exchange rate 331.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, June 20

Groundnut August	4	12	0
Castorseed September	5	8	0
Cottonseed September	2	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	1	12	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	14	0



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FREE INDIA WILL FIGHT JAPAN

(Continued from page 14)

we are in search of is finally reached."—United Press.

M.L.A.'S WELCOME PACT WITH SIKHS

LAHORE, June 20.

Five Punjab members of the Central Legislature, Nawab Makhdum Murid Hussain Qureshi, Sir Jawahir Singh, Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Mian Ghiasuddin and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan in a statement to the press says:—

We have noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the Premier of the Punjab and Sardar Baldev Singh. We cordially welcome this move which is vital at the present crucial juncture.

We desire to lend our wholehearted support to the Premier, in his patriotic and sincere endeavour to restore peaceful relations between the two martial races of the Punjab and inter-communal harmony in the province.—A.P.

TOWARDS UNITED FRONT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, June 20.

With the final ratification of the Sikandar-Baldev Singh Pact a dozen members of the Punjab Assembly, who have so far sat on the Opposition benches, will henceforth support the Ministry, thereby raising the strength of the Ministerial Party to 121 in a House of 175.

It is generally believed Sardar Baldev Singh will now be included in the Cabinet as representative of the Sikh community in place of Sardar Dasondha Singh. An official announcement is expected to be made next week.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's latest statement on the terms of the pact has been hailed in Hindu and Sikh circles as a definite advance on the earlier promises and is likely to pave the way for a similar understanding between the Hindus in urban area and the Unionist Party, thereby creating a united front which is the supreme need of the day.—A. P.

Sikandar-Baldev Pact Hitch

LAHORE, June 18.

The Sikandar-Baldev Singh Pact, the terms of which were announced by the Premier at a Press Conference on Monday, has not so far been ratified by the United Punjab Party, hitch having arisen over the definition of meat given by the Premier in the "Jhatka" clause of the pact. According to the Premier meat includes beef, ham, mutton, etc., whereas Sardar Baldev Singh maintains that meat means mutton only

Sardar Baldev Singh has met the Premier about half a dozen times since the announcement of the pact to get elucidation. Though the efforts for reconciliation continue, no mutually acceptable formula has so far been arrived at.

In the meantime the pact has received hostile reception in the Hindu Press and has been vigorously criticised by section of the Sikh community led by Sardar K. Singh.—A. P.

INVITEES TO ATTEND CONGRESS CABINET

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Under instructions from the Congress President, the A. I. C. C. has issued special invitations to M. Husain Ahmed Madni of Deoband, Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) to attend the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on July 6 and subsequent days.—A. P.

CONCEPTION OF POLITICAL LIBERTY

POLITICAL LIBERTY. By A. J. CARLYLE. 1941. (Clarenden Press).

The author deals historically with the continuity of the conception of Political Liberty in the Middles Ages and modern times. He disputes and disproves generally held opinion that the conception of Political Liberty disappeared in the period of the Roman Empire and in the Middle Ages His conception of history is based upon the view that the history of civilisation during the last two thousand years is primarily the history of the development of liberty. It was only interrupted on its political side by a passing phase of absolutism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The book is divided into four parts. In the first part he analyses the contents of individual and political liberty in the Middle Ages, and shows that ideas of individuality, equality and personal liberty were present then He proves that the medieval conception of political liberty meant the supremacy of justice, which was conceived to be embodied in the natural law and in the positive laws of the community. It meant the reign of law as distinct from the dominion of the mere caprice or arbitrary authority of the ruler. The freedom of the political community of the middle ages meant that its customary franchises and liberties were protected by the positive laws. The laws represented the immemorial customs of the community, local and general If newly made, they were made with the counsel and consent of the community. The King was considered to be under law and not above law. "Lex est rex", and not "Rex est lex." The representative system was also another characteristic of the medieval polity Community in its various party was represented. Monarch was not the sole political authority. There was a complex of political authorities. The author shows that under the Roman Empire the authority of the prince was primarily derived from the people. The King was bound to keep the customs of the country. The law of the community was made by the counsel and consent of the community.

In the second part he deals with the conception of political liberty in the seventeenth century and shows the development of the theory of absolutism in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the various European countries by discussing the theories of their political writers. The author however points out that a number of those writers express the principles of medieval tradition in regard to law and liberty. All political authority was derived from the community and there was no such thing as the divine right of the absolute King.

Similarly in Part III he gives the development of the conception of political liberty in the eighteenth century. He says that from the beginning of the century to the end of it, the principles of the supremacy of law over the arbitrary will of the prince, and of the place of the community in controlling its concern were not wholly forgotten. He discusses the views of a number of prominent political writers of the century, and thus shows the presence of the idea of political liberty as it prevailed in the Middle ages. In the fourth part he summaries his conclusions. The French Revolution represents according to him the continuity of political principles which can be recognised in the history of the middle ages and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, though in those centuries absolute monarchies seemed for a time to have interrupted the continuity of those political principles

The author has no doubt shown the continuity of the general idea of the supremacy of the law and community over political authority and of the forms which embodied their relations to each other. He does not however show the changes which occurred in the character and contents of political which occurred after the middle ages, nor the extent to which human rights developed by the end of the eighteenth century There was also a change in the character of the community and its classes, of the State and its functions, and this led to a change in the conception of political liberty, and political obligation of citizens.

The author has not discussed the views of a greater number of the writers of the middle ages in more detail as he has done of those of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries' writers.

The book, however, is a scholarly contribution to the study of the conception and continuity of political liberty after the classical age in the form in which it was conceived in the middle ages.

S.V.P.

Food For The Millions

Food Production in War Time: By N. V. PHADKE, M. A., LL. B., pp. 36, As. 6 Indian Institute of Sociology, 55, Girgaum Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Food production is one of the major problems of the day. Ungrateful children all over the world are clamouring to mother earth for more food.

The author discusses the possibilities of more extensive and also more intensive cultivation of land. He prefers the latter made as the more certain of good results, provided (and this is very important proviso) Government initiates a bold economic policy calculated to remove the factors, that run counter to more intensive cultivation e. g. rack-renting, forced labour illegal exactions, excessive burden of debts, excessive fragmentation of holdings killing all incentive to improvement.

The author says "Unless the actual tiller of the soil, uneducated and ignorant as he is, has a definite economic incentive to work harder and longer on his land with a view to producing more, he is not by any remote chance likely to respond to the call of "Grow More Food", campaigns, national and international situations notwithstanding". The reviewer would like to emphasise and endorse every word in this sentence.

China has, as the author points out, precious lesson to give to India, in this connection. Chinese villages have adopted an economic policy of self-sufficiency, with remarkable good results. The author gives highly instructive details of the Chinese method, in which the people and the Government wholeheartedly co-operate with a will.

The author's concrete suggestions, regarding more good production in India, briefly are: (1) consolidation of holdings; (2) fixity of tenure with heritable rights, (3) 33% reduction in rents and stabilisation of the reduced rent; (4) rent recovery to be only through civil, and not revenue (e. g. S. 86, Bombay Land Revenue Code) process; (5) penalisation of feudal levies; (6) giving of agricultural debt relief; (7) provision of rural credit; (8) strict enforcement of agrarian legislation; (9) free supply of better implements, manure and seeds, provision for better marketing facilities, etc.

There is just one point that the reviewer would like to mention viz, the villager being lured away to towns when he can get better employment in mills, factories, etc., (and more secure) wages by [illegible] and also taste the cheap "pleasures" of city life, at any rate in Western India, is an economic factor that is likely to militate against "Back to the Land" policy.

The book under review makes, in brief compass, a highly valuable and brilliant contribution to the solution of the problem of agricultural improvement and deserves to be carefully studied, both by Government departments and their heads and by the public. The book is opportune, since it is announced that the Government is about to start a propaganda for more food production Government should take the book under review, to heart, if the propaganda is to yield any concrete results.

N. H. P.

"URDU"

The issue for the 1st quarter of the current year opens with Garcin De Tassy's lecture on Hindustani delivered in Paris in 1874. The translation from the original French is made by Dr. Akhtar Hussain D. Litt and is very well done. Another interesting article is by Khwaja Ghulam-us-Saiyedain on Iqbal. The learned writer proves by appropriate quotations from the poet's works that he was a true poet of humanity and that his poetry was free from pessimism. The manner in which the writer has approached [illegible] is simply splendid and does full justice to the poet, Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi Arshi, Librarian, State Library, Rampur, reviews a book (Dastur-ul-Fasahat) on Urdu grammar by Saiyed Ahad Ali of Lucknawi. This book throws light on several points concerning poets, moshariras and allied subjects and hence it has its own importance in the Urdu literature. Mr Iqbal Varma Sahar deals in a lengthy article with the life and poetry of Maithili Sharanji Gupt, a great Hindi poet of the present times, and gives long excerpts from his poems to show his greatness both as a man and as a poet. Prof. Abdul Hai deals, in an article, with the main currents of modern Russian literature with special reference to Maxim Gorky's writings. The last few pages are as usual devoted to reviews.

RARE CHINESE BOOKS SAFE IN UNITED STATES

The "New York Times" reports that 3,000 Chinese books which have been sent to Washington for safe keeping during the war will be micro-filmed by the Library of Congress with the permission of the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Hu Shih.

These books, which are the property of the Peking National Library and will be returned at the conclusion of the war, include in their number some works printed long before the invention of printing in Europe. There are ancient encyclopaedias, local histories, unpublished manuscripts and official chronicles of the period of the Ming Emperor from 1368 to 1644. Also there is what is said to be the oldest print book, a volume of poetry published before 1034 A. D.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GITA

GITA THE MOTHER. Edited by Jag Parvesh Chander, Free India Publications. The Mall, Lahore. Pp. 202. Price Rs. 2-4

Mr. Chander, in this book, has collected together Gandhiji's views on various subjects dealt with in the Gita as expressed from time to time in the pages of "Young India" and "Harijan" and in other writings of Mahatma Gandhi. On all the topics Gandhiji expressed his views and beliefs in clear, simple and lucid language. The book contains pages of wisdom for men and women of all countries and climes, such as tolerance, self-realisation, truth, non-possession, non-co-operation, non-violence, Students and the Gita, etc.

N. H. P.

HYMN OF CREATION

COSMOGONY IN INDIAN THOUGHT By SAMPURNANAND, Price As 8. The Kashi Vidyapitha. Benares

The book was completed by the author in the Central Prison at Fatehgarh. It is divided into two parts, dealing respectively with cosmogony in the Vedas (i.e the Nasadiya Sukta i.e. the Hymn of Creation) and in the Darshanas. Foreign translators of the Sukta have missed the true inwardness of the words and expression in the Sukta The author furnishes his own translation, and in a lucid and acute commentary points out what foreigners have missed or misconstrued in the text and what are the true implications of the grand conception of the Sanskrit Hymn which traces creation upto the stage of Hiranyagarbha In the second part of the book, the story of creation is carried forward through the Pancha Mahabhutas as explained in the Vedanta, the Sankhya and the Vaicesika systems, to the stage at which mind and matter are evolved The subject is difficult but is made by the author, understandable and fascinating. He shows how the Hindu story of evolution is consistent with and indeed anticipates the modern discoveries of science.

N. H. P.

Futures Markets In Cotton

FUTURES TRADING AND FUTURE MARKETS IN COTTON by H. L. Dholakia Ph. D. published by New Book Co. 188, 90 Hornby Road, Bombay. Pages 304. Price Rs. 10/-.

Mr. H. L. Dholakia Ph.D., some time Professor of Cotton industry H. L. College of Commerce, Armedabad, has published "Futures Trading and Futures Markets in Cotton" with special reference to India. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in his foreword states that this volume will supply a long felt want in the cotton trade and will enable all including the public at large to follow intelligent the various questions referred to in the voume.

Mr. Dholakia has spared no pains to collect all possible historical accounts of the existing cotton markets in the world; all problems are dealt exhaustively and all facts and figures are included here. Thus it can be safely said that although the author is an academic worker and naturally cannot possess inside knowledge of the actual working of the futures market, the book gives a thorough explanation of the economic consequences of a futures market and will no doubt help those who are in the trade and also those who intend to take to cotton line.

In these days of changing economic conditions, new rules are being adopted by the futures: rkets all over the world to keep in line with the march of time but nowhere are ideal trading conditions established. As far as the Bombay cotton trade is concerned the markets has become a mystery and all attempts to regulate trade have not met with the desired result.

This is mostly due to changing tactics of the professional operators who misuse the facility of the futures market for personal gains through extensive speculative risks involved in hedge contracts Very often one finds that there is no relation between spot and forward cotton prices. A searching enquiry will show that this disparity is purely due to excessive speculative tendency and want of Bonded warehouses and standardisation of classification of cotton for a specific period. These and many other defects are taken as mysteries of the cotton market but there is no mystery in the cotton trade if all operators are forced to declare their open operations daily.

The public in the absence of reliable news generally follows the professional operators and what we often find hard mentality The market as it exists to-day moves irrespective of any regard to supply or consumption as it has been monopolised by a few interested operators. Thus to establish ideal trading methods we need more literature not merely in English but also in the vernacular languages. Mr Dholakia's enterprise deserves high appreciation by the cotton and the textile trade.

G. V. P.

PLANNING INDUSTRY IN U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page 5)

Transform six million peasant holdings into modernised, mechanised collective farms. (3) Teach 17 million illiterates to read and write; train a new corps of 800 thousand executives, engineers, technicians, scientists. (4) Finance the whole scheme out of its own resources to the extent of 86,000,000 000 rubles.

Essential Fact

It was dismissed as "a blue print of millienium." Unperturbed the Soviets went ahead translating their romance and dream into reality. In a short time abroad the idea of planning was receiving the sincerest form of flattery. Instead of deriding it, other nations were imitating it. All over the world from Britain to China, rose talk of plans and planning and planned economy.

The essential fact is that the First Five-Year Plan telescoped into a few years the development that in most other countries has taken decades. The plan changed the face of Russian land. Also it changed the character of the Russian people. It placed before them a definite goal on which to focus their minds and energies.

It brought forth for peace-time construction the fervour and sacrifice hitherto manifested only in times of war. With faith in themselves, in the efficacy of planning, and in their power to direct the march of history they went forward to the next and the greater undertaking.

Second Five-Year Plan

"In this" said Stalin "the ardour for new construction must be supplemented by the ardour for mastering the new plants and the new technique." However it called for not less construction than the First, but vastly more. Among the new projects were 178 coal mines, 93 oil-cracking plants, 95 electric stations, 45 blast furnaces, 38 big silk, linen and woollen mills. The Second Plan shifted the emphasis to consumers' goods and services. It accelerated the movement of the people and industry towards the East. From the old centres they were rapidly gravitating to the new virgin farm lands, to the sources of water-power and raw materials.

Instead of shipping cotton a thousand miles to Ivanovo, it beban to be woven near the fields where it grows. For this purpose the Plan allocated to Central Asia ten huge cotton mills with over a million spindles. Four out of five trunk lines were built beyond the Urals. Over half of its capital outlay went into the large coal and iron combines and the new socialist cities of Siberia. This created for the Soviet Union a new industrial heart far enough from the frontiers as to be secure from attack by air-raiding enemies. At the same time it raised its prestige in the Orient and the whole cultural life of its own backward races—the Uzbeks, Yakus, Tajiks, Tungas.

Third Five-Year Plan

With this begins the building of the eight dams and electric stations, on the river Angara flowing out of Lake Baikal, with an estimated capacity of nine million kilowatts. The development of this East Siberian region into a great power and metal centre utilizing the newly discovered deposits of iron ore, aluminium, lime manganese, tin, tungsten and the thick seams of Cheremkhov coking coal lying almost on the surface. Attainment of first place in the world in production of gold. Expansion of the highways and waterways, along with the double-tracking and electrification of railways. Wide extension of the airlines including regular service with America along the 10,000 mile route flown by Levanevesky—Moscow, cape Schmidt, San Francisco—or perhaps by a still shorter route directly over the North Pole. Cultivation of the lands reclaimed by the huge Volga irrigation project and the general intensification of agriculture with emphasis on further mechanisation, crop-rotation, fertilization and the specialization of regions.

Stalin's Faith

In order to be able to fulfil the industrial programme, 1,400,000 technicians and 600,000 specialists with university education are to enter industry. The total number of workers will be increased 17% in comparison with 1937, average wages by 35%.

There is no sharp dividing line between these three Plans. They organically merge into one another as parts of one dynamic process of industrialization and to free the country from dependence upon other nations, which naturally means fortifying the country against war.

Stalin in his address to the graduates of the Military Academies said: "It was imperative to us to create a first-class industry. To do this we had to make sacrifices and resort to strictest economy of food, in schools, in textiles—in every thing. There was no other path and on it we went confidently and impetuously. Now every one admits we have a first-class industry, a powerful mechanized agriculture, a transportation system that is developing and on the upgrade, and an organized and splendidly equipped Red Army."

A woman was charged with stealing poultry. A policeman said he knocked and knocked and when defendant opened the door he noticed feathers in the passage and also on the stairs. The woman replied that she was busy. The judge asked why was she so busy that she could not answer the policeman's knock.

"Well, sir," she replied, "I was busy upstairs picking feathers off a rabbit for our dinner."

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Britons Love To Growl....But

By David Low, The Famous Cartoonist

David Low said in a broadcast talk that he had often drawn Britain or the British people in symbolic form, as a lion or a bulldog. 'The British people seem to fancy themselves in those shapes', he said, 'and it has become a kind of tradition. But I must say I have never felt that they did themselves justice in either case. The lion is a cruel, bloodthirsty beast that never fights, I'm told, except with creatures weaker than itself; and the bulldog is a snuffling kind of fellow with misshapen legs and an unmanageable jaw. In one respect, and in one respect alone, they are like the average Briton. They all growl a lot.

'We are a great people for growling in public, when we get the chance. The shipping question gives us the chance. We in London have just growled four hundred and fifty million pounds worth to provide new ships to replenish losses. That is a positive side of the growl. It has also a negative side. Concerning the misuse of the ships that now exist: the risking of the ships and the sons, brothers, and fathers that man them on the perilous seas for purposes that are not absolutely essential. One could say that there is at present almost a growing concern growing up for the Merchant Navy, and almost a growing scorn for thoughtless persons whose self-indulgence beyond rock-bottom necessity puts an additional straw upon the merchant seaman's back.

'And so we have been growling about our standards of living, food, clothing and the comforts of life. Not because we thought we were not getting enough of them, mark you. No! Because we thought we were getting too much. Don't get the idea that we are living high—that would be as absurd as the nonsense at the other end of the stick that Dr. Goebbels turns out, about Londoners having to live on grass. In truth our standard of life is well below peacetime, of course. But, even so, it has seemed to many people to be ridiculously high for the present circumstances. I wish you could have seen a man sitting near me in a hotel restaurant a couple of nights ago. He boiled up when the waiter offered him the usual roll. "It's a damn shame!" said the diner, getting red in the face; "white roll! at a time like this!" There are more like him.

'It's no exaggeration to say that the cuts in clothing, food, fuel, paper, petrol, soap, and white flour came from the people—might almost be said to have been imposed on the political leaders rather than by them. Public opinion was away ahead of the political leaders: angry criticism was being fired at some of Mr. Churchill's ministers for being too slow in coming down to action. Indignation was growing at speeches which seemed to implore the public to be patient under possible further discomforts which might have to be borne at some future time—speeches which were persuasive when the public was already persuaded and, indeed, was clamouring for restriction. "Clothing cuts!" I heard someone say on a bus; "I'd dress in blue paint like the ancient Britons if it's to win the war".'

DO COLLEGES BREED COMMUNALISM?

(Continued from Page 6)

lish all communalism from all sport, these Principals didn't like the idea one bit and would have liked to do something to these 'fire-brand Reds', only they were much too timid to attempt it.

Another thing that is helping the growth of this anti-communal feeling is—curious as it may sound—the charge of the police lathies! Whenever the police decide that it was about time they practised lathi-swinging on the students, they wield the lathies freely and everybody—be he a Hindu or a Muslim—gets a share of the 'gift'. The net result is a closing up of the student ranks against—well, never mind against whom!

It is only these Students' Unions, outside the colleges, that can one day achieve complete communal unity in the student world.

Story Of Lilavati

Then there was the petulant Professor of Mathematics who found the class not all responsive. So he thought he would liven it up with an anecdote.

Said he: "You must have all heard of Lilavati, the famous mathematician. One day her father had her horoscope read. The Pandit shook his head and told him that on the day Lilavati got married, he would die.

"The father, who loved life dearly, locked up Lilavati in a tower and would not allow any man to come near her. To keep her amused he set the most interesting mathematical problems for her to solve.

"So I, too, will try to make this lecture as interesting as possible".

And he went on with the lecture. One of the back-benchers asked loudly, "I am interested in what became of Lilavati".

The Professor smirked and said wittily, "I am sorry no chance for you. Lilavati is dead. And in any case she didn't belong to your community".

The Last Word

But the very best yet on this topic came from a Hindu friend. He "fell for" an extremely nice and charming Christian girl. But she kept him at the proverbial "arm's length" because of what "my people will say".

One day he came and wept on my shoulder. I asked him to chuck it and forget.

"How can I? It's all very well for you to talk. Have you seen her eyes"

"Why, what's the matter with them?"

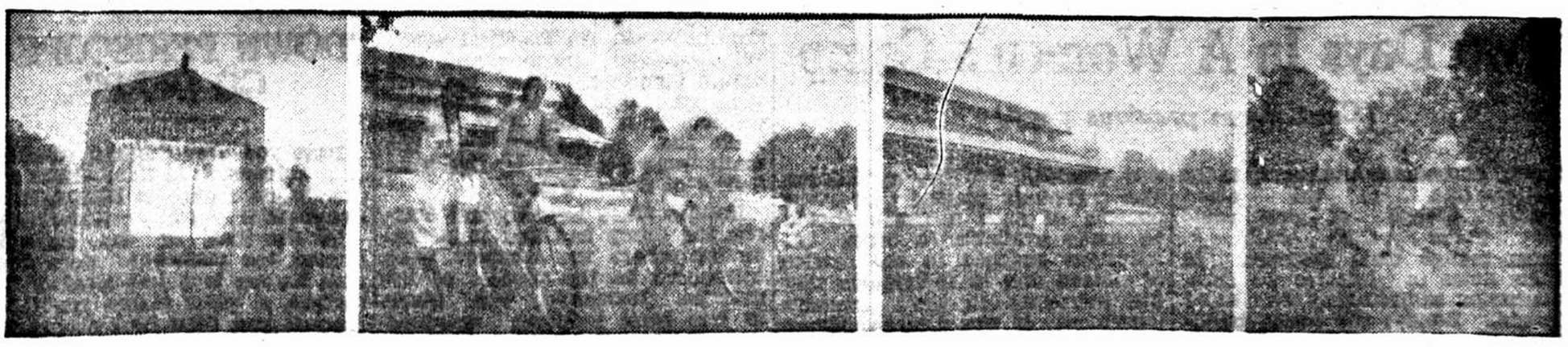
"Idiot. I love them. They are like liquid stars. In one of them I read the "Holy Bible" and in the other the "Bhagvat Gita".

A long and thoughtful pause and ten; "And but for that damned intervening nose of hers, there would be Communal Unity"!

Hatimbhai Ibrahim Ganjiwalla who has been appointed by His Holiness the Mulaji Saheb as the Principal of the Saifi High School for Bohras in Bombay.

LIVING IN GLASS HOUSES

After the war we will have homes made of toughened glass that resists stone-throwing, but lets in the ultra-violent rays of the sun, according to Dr. E. Frankland Armstrong. He said that Britain must recapture the glass industry as glass is going to be widely used as building material.



FOUR VIEWS OF THE CAMP (Left to Right): The Gate; Learning to cycle; Physical exercise; Learning to ride

Two Days In Women's Camp

By C. K. Narayanswami

"Our feeling is that we have come into a new world. We came ignorent of everything. The weeks we spent here give us the feeling that we leapt from darkness into bright light. We have learned much that had remained a closed book to us. We can now better appreciate life's many problems and its many struggles in their proper perspective."

These words of a Muslim girl spoken with emotion and earnestness express more vividly the good work turned out by the Women Workers' Training Camp at Abrama than any words of a mere observer can convey. My visit to it was an interesting experience.

The life and work in the training Camp is little known outside. Only those who have visited it and have seen the campers at their daily tasks could have a proper and clear appreciation of the very useful work turned out its work. I reached Abrama on the morning of 12th June. As I entered all the girls had formed a semicircle and were singing the Flag Song. I had my quarters reserved and was received with courtesy and kindness. I had long wanted to visit the Camp as it was the first of its kind. Mrs. Kamaladevi who had taken a keen personal interest in the organisation and conduct of the Camp and shared the Camp life with the girls was there. She offered to take me round, and we went round. There was the library and reading room with over two hundred books and a large number of newspapers. Then there was the improvised hospital with first aid equipment and essential medical requirements. My inquiries showed that there was little use for these. The girls had kept splendid health all through which was evident from the fact that they gained in weight since they came to the Camp, anything from two to twelve pounds. We had reached the neat little kitchen. The Camp well was on one side and the newly constructed *houd* or wash place served the campers. I had completed a bird's-eye view of the Camp. My first impression was that of a sisterhood come together for a summer school. Mrs. Kamaladevi was the hostess, director and resident instructor all combined. Except for a brief absence she had been a 'prisoner' in the Camp, indeed a great sacrifice for one in her position in the public life of the country.

During the two days I stayed in the Camp, I met several students. I was anxious to learn their reaction to the Camp life. A Muslim girl summed it up beautifully thus: "Our feeling is that we have come into a new world. We came ignorant of everything. The weeks that we spent here give us the feeling that we leapt from darkness into bright light. We have learnt much that had remained a closed book to us. We can now better appreciate life's many problems and its many struggles in their proper perspective.

"The clear star-studded sky with the bright moon floating on it above, the leaf-hooded trees around and the open and fresh air make all the difference in life. Only those who have lived in cities like Bombay know what all this means to us. We have girls here from all parts of the country and of all communities, but there is a unity of feeling and interest and the hundred and one little things that keeps us as strangers to one another in our cities do not enter our life here. We are a sisterhood".

Race Against Time And Tide

The idea of this Camp arose out of the growth of the All-India Women's Conference to its present stature and the growing need for well-equipped women with leadership and initiative for organisational work. Sixteen years ago the Conference came into existence; but its activities touched only the "upper ten thousand" and hardly reached the masses of Indian women. But these sixteen years have seen phenomenal changes in the old social concepts. These changes did not leave the women untouched. The political upheavals through which the country passed during the last twelve years especially, released the women from old shackles. A new life was born and with their sacrifices the women had carved out a place for themselves in the scheme of things. Inevitably the A. I. W. C. had to be broadbased if it had to be the expression of the aspirations and ideals of Indian womanhood. The change came over and the organisation made rapid strides. To consolidate the ground gained and to make the organisation more effective, trained workers were necessary. So at its last annual session at Cocanada last September the A. I. W. C. passed a resolution by which it was decided to open a Women Workers' Training Camp to prepare organisers for its Provincial Branches. A Committee was appointed with Mrs. Kamaladevi as Convener.

The resolution said: "The time has come when the A.I.W.C. should undertake a programme of work that will reach out to the larger masses of women and enable them to become healthy, intelligent and useful citizens of the country. As a large number of full time workers is necessary for the effective execution of such a programme" it was obvious that a comprehensive scheme for training women workers became also necessary. The nature of the training envisaged demanded a high standard of efficiency. It was therefore, decided that "only those candidates shall be selected who are graduates and possess knowledge equivalent to graduation, or those who have shown initiative and organising capacity" The medium of instruction had to be in English and Hindustani. A working knowledge of the National Language was an essential condition of admission to the Camp.

It was not an easy task for the Organisers. The development in the war situation, especially in the Far East, was already having its effect on India. A feeling of uncertainty was abroad. Even in the Conference circles the outlook seemed pessimistic. Indeed, not a few were certain that the Training Camp would not materialise.

Mrs. Kamladevi (centre) and other instructors of the camp, along with Mrs. Urmila Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference.

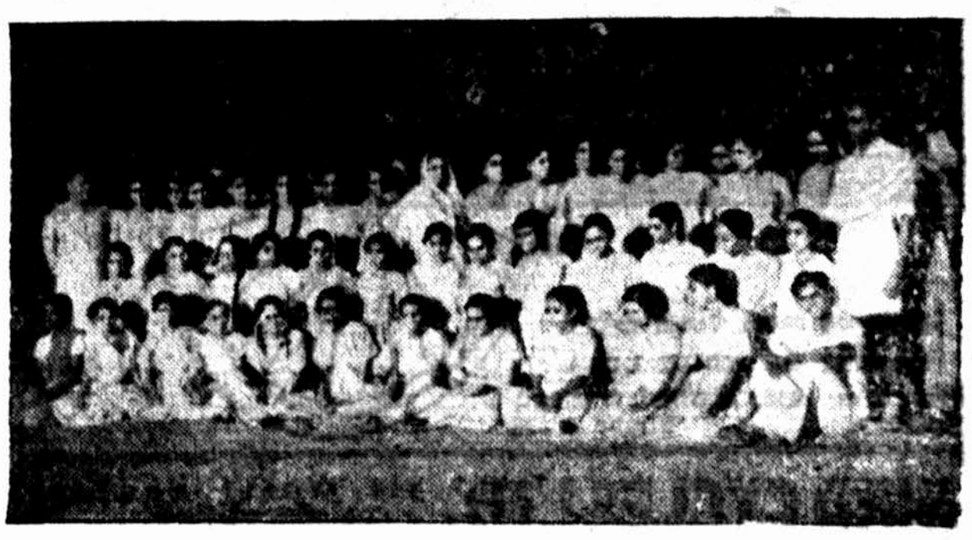
But the sponsors of the scheme and those who were charged with the responsibility of organising the Camp were equally determined to see the scheme through. They set to work with energy. The curriculum and the syllabus were prepared with great care. The Office of the A.I.W.C. had sent me a copy of these. Remarkable for their variety and breadth of vision, they perhaps constitute a unique concept in social training and may well be a model for summer schools and camps.

Hunt for a suitable place then began. The A.I.W.C. had limited the choice to Allahabad, Gujarat and Wardha. The Camp had to be sufficiently far away from the humdrum cities, yet near enough to be within easy reach of the lecturers. Climatic conditions and facilities for intructional excursions and village surveys were other indispensable conditions. Miss Mrudula Sarabhai, resourceful as she ever is, struck on Abrama. Another complication now set in. Every arrangement was nearing perfection, when the approach of the Japanese to the eastern coast of India had created considerable panic and large exodus of population had commenced from the cities. In such a situation most people did not want to keep away from their near and dear ones. It was only natural. But it affected the recruitment of the proper type of candidates. Nothing daunted the organisers pursued their work. It was a race against time and tide. The odds, indeed, were against them. But it stands to the credit of Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the General Secretary of the A.I.W.C., Mrs. Kamaladevi, Miss Mrudula Sarabhai and Miraben who applied themselves to their task with energy and speed that the Camp was actually opened at Abrama on the 20th March 1942.

Life And Conditions

Abrama is situated in the Surat District and is about 130 miles distant from Bombay City. The nearest Railway station is Vedcha which is a mile and a half from the Camp. The nearest town is Navsari which is seven miles away while Surat lies 30 miles away. Dandi, made historic by Mahatma Gandhi's Salt march in 1930, is only five miles from the Camp. Abrama goes for a village, though there is little of cultivation or peasant population. It is more appropriately the retreat of retired businessmen and other middle-class people who had made their pile in service outside. But round about there are villages. The Camp is between Vedcha and Abrama proper. Mr. Ishwaral Desai who is a landlord and industrialist, placed his spacious bungalow at the disposal of the organisers. Apart from the pucca structure with its many rooms and verandahs, the place has a big compound crowded with mango groves. This gave a

(Continued on next Page)



A group photograph of the inmates of the Women Workers' Training Camp at Abrama.

Two Days In A Women's Camp

(Cont. from previous page)

touch of romance and beauty to the camp and in the afternoons groups of girls would sit under the shade of these mango trees absorbed in their notes of lectures, or hotly discussing subjects they were being taught. Besides the pucca building, within the compound are constructed several tiny huts with bamboo sticks and grass. Sanitary arrangements were fine. Miraben brought to her task her experienced and practical mind.

The life in the Camp was so worked out that each inmate took part in every department of work, from cutting vegetables in the kitchen to washing their own clothes and attending to sanitation. The day began for the campers at five in the morning and the lights were out by ten in the night. In between they had their day's work mapped out according to schedule which was strictly adhered to. As one girl said: "I was used to late rising at home. It was almost an incurable habit. It was annoying at first, this getting up so early in the morning. But it is the habit with me to-day, and I feel the fresher for it. I do not need the camp bell to disturb me and get me out of bed. I rise up automatically." Early in the morning the campers are given 'rab'—a sort of paste prepared out of wheat flour and jaggery—and is followed by tea an hour or so later. Between 'rab' and tea, the hour is spent in physical culture and exercises. Cycling and riding formed part of this training. They had other exercises as well. Then it was washing and bathing time and about one and three-quarters of an hour are set apart for this. By this time it was time for lunch. It was a simple meal scientifically worked out to give to the campers a balanced diet. A period of rest was followed by lectures and classes Again physical instruction time came. The evening till dinner time was free. After dinner which was taken before eight, an hour was spent in classes.

Campers And Curriculum

As has already been pointed out, the purpose of the Camp was to train Provincial organisers for the branches—thirty and odd—of the A.I.W.C. Accommodation was provided for fifty candidates. The organisers decided that the benefits of such a Camp should be made available to other institutions engaged in the service of women and to individuals who are interested in the women's movement. It was also considered that provision should be made for students to take advantage of the instructional courses and ten seats were reserved for them. The Camp actually opened with 40 candidates and nine students joined a month later when the colleges and schools closed for the long vacation. One was an instructor-student. Two of the candidates had subsequently to leave, one due to personal illness and the other due to illness in the family. The amount of public interest evinced in the Camp can be gauged from the fact that as many as 33 seats were provided for by institutions other than the A.I.W.C. and individual sympathisers. The A.I.W.C. Branches sent five, but four others are under contract with it as scholarship candidates. These candidates came from all communities and from different parts of the country. There were eleven Muslim girls, two Parsi and one 'Adivasi.' The 'Adivasi' girl also acted as instructor in spinning and carding.

The curriculum was divided into two groups: (1) General Lectures and (2) Instructional Classes. The former served the purpose of giving general information and knowledge and provided the necessary background to the various problems that were presented to them. In all 45 lectures were delivered, while 23 instructors took classes. The subjects were classified under ten main heads, each having its sub-sections, viz., (1) Historical Background which dealt with Man and his fellows, Man and his environments, the Struggle for existence and development of culture; (2) Current Problems which dealt with present economic and political conditions in India, Problems specially relating to women and children, (3) Planning Future Social Order, (4) National Problems and Constructive movements, (5) Social Psychology and Mental Hygiene, (6) Physiology; (7) Organisation and Method of Work; (8) Practical work: (9) Industrial training and (10) Physical culture. The lecturers were specialists in the particular subjects with which they dealt, while the instructors, for the main, were provided by the Tata School of Social Work.

Besides these lectures and classes, the Camp had an industrial section where the campers were introduced to the process of industries. Instruction was given in one basic industry, spinning and carding. Instruction was also given in the useful utilisation of waste material. I visited this section and saw some of the toys and specimen baskets and other little useful things and they have convinced me that every camper is a potential artisan and given adequate opportunities, she would provide the right material for the revival of decentralised and cottage industries. But the object of this section was not to manufacture articles for sale. It was meant to train the girls as organisers of industrial centres.

The test of any theoretical and intellectual training is its practical applicability to conditions of life. The proximity of villages to the Camp provided a splendid opportunity to the campers to gain practical experience of village work. Periodical visits to the villages formed part of the instructional courses and introduced them to statistical inquiries and social surveys. In fact some inquiries were actually carried out.

The emergent conditions of today were not lost sight of in the preoccupation with basic tasks. Indeed training would not have been complete if those who went out of the Camp were not instructed in essential services in these conditions. Theoretical and practical lessons accompanied by demonstrations were given in Safety First, First Aid, Rescue and A.R.P. work and Home Nursing. A vigorous course in scouting formed the training during the last week of the Camp.

As I watched the Camp at work during the two days I spent there, I could confirm my first impression. To the routine of a training centre, the atmosphere of the summer school had been yoked. I found all the campers eager to learn. Their nightly chats among themselves within their huts which I could overhear from my own hut impressed me with the fact that they had taken seriously, indeed, to their tasks These chats sometimes served the purpose of comparing notes and at other times they developed into controversial interpretations of political cults. But I also observed certain limitations. They were, of course, inevitable in the circumstances. I observed that all the campers were not of a uniform standard and all of them did not understand English. The lectures were invariably delivered in English. This was a serious handicap to those who did not know the language. To get over this, verbatim reports of the lectures were taken. They were then translated in Hindustani for these campers. Swami Sevanand did much creditable work in this direction and in conducting the Hindustani classes. What appeared to be a real handicap, however, turned out to be otherwise. I shall cite one instance. After a series of lectures on Psychology—which were, of course, delivered in English—a test was held. The result was that the Hindustani group scored over the English group, though the latter had received the lectures direct from the speakers. It is indeed a remarkable experience. It has fortified the case against English being used as the medium of instruction.

The Camp dispersed on the 15th June after three months' training. And each one of the campers carries with her a distinct attitude to life and approach to its many problems, which should prove to be of great value. It is to be hoped that this will not be the first and last of its kind. Such camps are an addition to the constructive national effort. They should become a part of our social and political work. The more the number of trained workers there are, the more effective and sustained will be the work turned out in the different departments of our national life and struggle.

"DOWN PERISCOPE—GO DEEP"

Have you ever thought what life in a submarine is like?—Here is a description from a BBC talk by Commander Anthony Kimmins:—

'At the flick of the captain's fingers, the periscope stops dead with its top lens just clear of the surface. A quick glance round for aircraft and then he searches the horizon. As he concentrates on Green 20 he clasps the two handles just a little tighter. His back suddenly stiffens. Yes, there it is smoke on the horizon. That's all he wants to know for the moment, and he's not going to stay up a second longer than necessary. "Down periscope, 50 feet." For a moment the captain considers his plan, and glances at the compass. His hand reaches out to a buzzer. "Action stations."

'... The leading destroyers are now drawing near. The captain decides to dive underneath and get a close shot on the important targets—the transports. A distant rumble heralds the approach of the destroyers—it grows louder and louder, until, with a deafening din, like the roar of an express train, their propellors go racing overhead.

'The moment he's clear of the enemy destroyers' screen, the captain gives the familiar sign. Back swings the depth needle 80, 70, 60, 50.....His periscope set at the firing angle, he waits for the target to come into view. As it passes the centre wire... "Stand by ... Fire one." A fraction's pause, and then a slight jolt of recoil as a torpedo leaves the tube. "Fire two ...Fire three." There's no hesitation about his next order... "Down periscope—go deep."'

22 YEARS' LEAVE

Ten days' leave was granted an American soldier at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, during the 1914-18 war. He did not return. Twenty-years later the man, now a prosperous mechanic, reported to the base to serve his country again. The sergeant of the guard entered the details: "Left camp, May 19, 1919. Reported back December 2, 1941."

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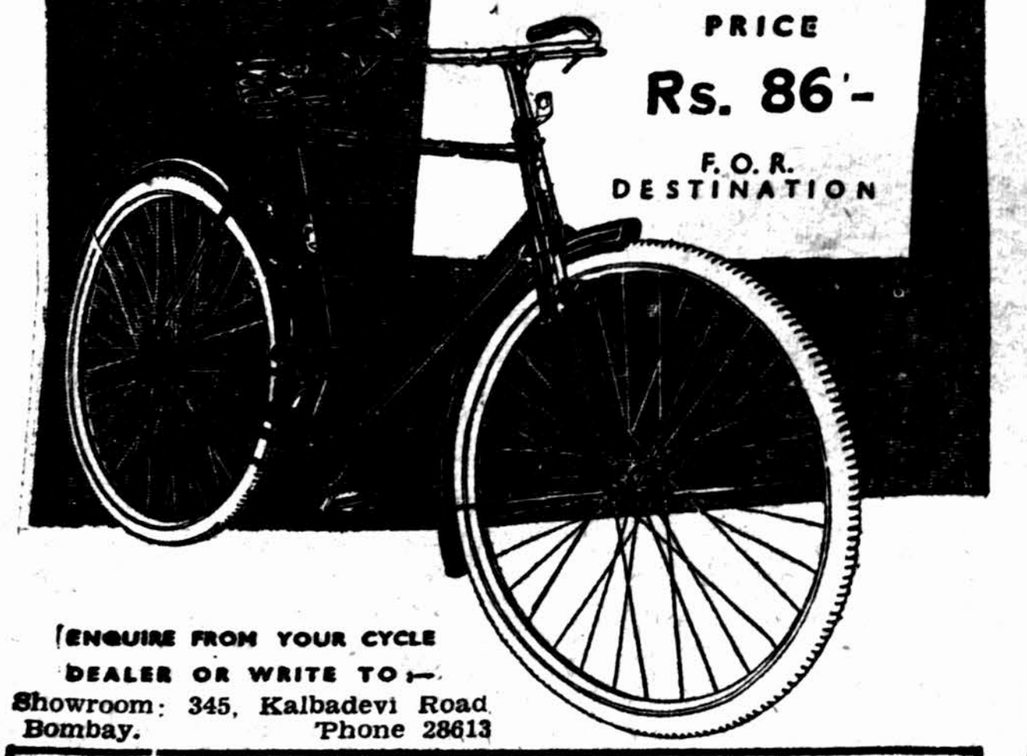

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Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Shri B. G. Kher, Chairman, Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, has issued the following message to children and to those interested in children's welfare:—

Who does not love a child—at least who does not love his own child or grand-child? But not all can afford to keep them in an environment of joy and happiness free from quarrels, bickerings, dirt and disease because the bulk of the parents with an average annual income of only about a hundred rupees are poor beyond description.

This need can be met at least partially by having a net of Balkan-ji-Bari Centres or Children's Clubs all over the country. Of the 20,000 odd villages in the Province of Bombay let us have these clubs in at least 10,000 villages. Here is work for even a Hercules among those who work for children's welfare.

The Balkan-ji-Bari with its weekly meetings of children singing, telling or listening to stories, reading interesting books, playing indoor and outdoor games and its periodical excursions, gives children at least once a week the natural and happy surroundings so necessary for their growth.

My message to children is: Join the nearest Balkan-ji-Bari. If there is none near enough, get your parents to start one.—Above all be happy while you may! For full particulars please write to Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, General Secretary, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

* * *

The Man And His Bicycle

This is a story of a man and his bicycle. He had laid up his car and had taken to the bike. On his way home to the suburbs he had to make a call, and left the bicycle outside the shop. Having made his purchase he forgot the bicycle and boarded a bus.

On his arrival home his sister, much to his astonishment, reminded him that he had gone away in the morning on a bike. He took the next bus for the city and, to his great surprise, found the machine where he had left it.

As a token of his appreciation of the honesty of his fellow-citizens, he decided to make an offering to the less fortunate ones. So he went into a church and deposited a contribution in the Poor Box.

With his heart full of joy and a feeling of rectitude he left the church—and found that his bicycle had gone!

—"Pushpa"

* * *

An Arab Prayer

The following, writes Bro. Mustaffa Ajmal, is the prayer of the Arabs:—

Great Lord, I raise my hands to Thee,
I lift up my heart in a thousand prayers!
Great Lord, three graces I implore:
The love of my people, bravery in actions, and the pardon of my sins!

* * *

A Magic Drawing

"Do you know," asks Sis. Malati Deshmukh, "how to make a lightning drawing of a dog's head?"

And here follows the method of this magic drawing which I am sure you will like to practise:—

Place the thumb of your left hand on the paper with the inner side touching the paper. Bend the top part downwards. Then take a pencil, start at the bottom of your thumb, and draw a line round it.

Remove your thumb from the paper and you will find you have a very good outline of a dog's head. Now all you have to do is to fill in the mouth, ears, eyes, and a collar on the neck.

* * *

A Miniature Garden

You will, says Sis. Jer Cooper, enjoy making a miniature garden as follows:—

Get a large cardboard lid and fill it with dry sand. Find an old gardening catalogue or some empty seed packets, and cut out the coloured plants and flowers.

If the paper is thin, paste the pictures on cardboard so that they will stand upright. Fix the flowers and plants with a little glue to the tops of used matches.

Stick the matches in the sand, add one or two figures, boy, girl, or animals, and you will have an attractive garden.

Your loving DADA

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls on the Juhu Sea-Beach.

THE TRIO: They enjoy a secret, a joke and feel very happy.

A LETTER TO A RUSSIAN

(Continued from Page 3)

suade the British Foreign Office to endorse my passport for Russia than to get a 'visa' from the Russian Government. And yet all the time British citizens, including Liberals and even anti-Soviet conservatives, could easily go to Russia through the Intourist agency. You are not very hospitable, Sergei.

Your newspapers hardly ever mention us and in vain have we scanned the recent speeches and writings of your great leaders for a sympathetic reference to India. In fact we find repeated references to Europe and European civilization which naturally makes us wonder if Russia, too, is interpreting the vision of a post-war world only in terms of Europe. On top of that comes the Anglo-Soviet Pact and in the clause referring to the post-war World Order we find no mention of colonial freedom.

★

Can't you imagine, Comrade, how very important this issue is to us? It is not that we want you to fight our battles for us. When we win freedom, it shall be with our own unaided efforts. But the future of socialism in India will be jeopardized if the suspicion is allowed to gain ground that the world's first socialist State has compromised with British imperialism on the issue of Indian freedom.

I know the suspicion is unfounded and that Soviet Russia must support the cause of Indian freedom. But, then, why shouldn't your leaders—Stalin and Kalinin and Molotov—declare this in unequivocal terms?

Britain, I know, is your ally. A strong and useful ally. But remember, Comrade, the four hundred millions of India, too, are your allies. And, once they are free they will be stronger and more useful, a potentially mighty bulwark of democracy against the menacing tide of fascism.

Let us then unite, Comrade—for the defence of those principles of freedom and social justice that we both share with the progressive people all over the world!

Hoping to meet you at the end of the war in Red Square, Moscow,

Yours fraternally,
K. AHMAD ABBAS.

P. S. Now that Russian radio stations are to broadcast to India, may I expect a reply to this letter 'on the air'?

WHAT IS A SHORT STORY?

(Continued from page 2)

to say in pictures." If I understand this aright, it means that any novelist or story-teller can fully express himself by a sequence of sensuous depictions, not merely visualizations, which may or may not be rendered through the filter of his characters' minds.

Pictures Are Not Enough

This is certainly a good technique, and a popular one. I have nothing against it. But it is not, and should not, be the only technique for story-telling. Tolstoy, Dostoievski, Conrad, Wells, and dozens of good younger writers, rely on dialogue, on commentary, on wit, on direct or oblique explanation, none of which can be called "pictures." Mr. Bates in his own stories does make "pictures" and here I feel his personal interests have betrayed him into founding a generalization upon a particular instance. What is a source of strength to Mr. Bates the creative writer may be a weakness, by narrowing his sympathies, in Mr. Bates the critic.

It was this same restriction, by unconscious assumption, which invalidated so many of the late E. J. O'Brien's annual collections of "Best Short Stories". All that kindly man's enthusiasm and devoted exploration of periodicals could not prevent him choosing many stories in which the form was flaccid and the writing devitalized. The interpretation of realism as dreariness, the belief that to achieve modern literary art it is only necessary to photograph experience, to cut cold, flavourless slices from contemporary life, still hangs over the short story of to-day, and O'Brien's anthologies, in my view, played a considerable part in establishing this dingy fashion.

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

JAWAHARLAL

Eight times "The Last Page" wrote about him during the last 12 months

'Let us begin by modesty disclaiming any particular journalistic originality or literary quality for the feature. It is merely what it calls itself—The Last Page!

"All the odds and end, scraps and bits of news and views and gossip, occasional personal paragraphs, even verse—or worse—which cannot be accomodated on the other more serious and pretentious pages will find an asylum here. "Something for everyone" fairly sums up the purpose and purport of the page.

And we dare to hope, in due course, "The Last Page" will come to be regarded as "the last-but-not-the-least" feature of the Sunday Chronicle."

—THE LAST PAGE (June 22, 1941).

★

Two Anniversaries

On June 22, 1941, Hitler's hordes invaded the land of the Russian proletariat, adding one more crime against democracy to his already long list.

On the same day Democracy hit back with "The Last Page."

This sounds unpardonably presumptuous but, in all humility we may say that, though we started with no serious pretensions, we have nevertheless consistently tried to make "THE LAST PAGE" at once a mouthpiece of democratic opinion and a champion of democratic rights.

★

"Shoes And Ships, Cabbages And Kings"

Varied have been the topics dealt with in "The Last Page" during its first year—ranging from "Halifax And A Kiss In The Dark" to "Bombers And Beethoven" from "Facepowder And Gunpowder" to "Hindi-Urdu-Hindustani", from "Sex Life In Jail" to "Dance of Dictators", from "Harijan Son of A Brahmin Father" to "Muslim Leaguer Who Was Not A Muslim". Serious and flippant, politics and poetry, books and films, music and morals, problems and personalities.

★

Lions And Lambs

Analysing these personalities alone we find as odd an assortment as anyone may wish.

The person who figured most often on the page was—can you guess?—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (8 times). Next comes Hitler (5 times). Shantaram is in the distinguished company of Mahatma Gandhi, Cripps and Churchill. (4 times each). A philosopher, a playboy and a gangster share the next place—Tagore, Orson Welles and Hess. (3 times each). Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair are in the uncomfortable company of Goebbels (twice each).

Prominent among those who figured once each: Aga Khan, Ambedkar, Amery, Azad, Beaverbrook, Leon Blum, Louis Bromfield, Frank Capra, Charlie Chaplin, Devikarani, Ex-King Edward, Anthony Eden, Verrier Elwin, Finstein, Lionel Fielden, De Gaulle, Greta Garbo, A. P. Herbert, Samuel Hoare, Fazlul Huq, Khandekar, Durga Khote, Lancaster, Lindbergh, Menaka, Mussolini, Petain, Rukminidevi, P. G. Wodehouse and Lin Yutang.

At least on "The Last Page", all these lions and lambs did lie together peaceably enough.

★

We Plead Guilty For ...

During the year we have just completed, we have been accused by different people and on different occasions, of

(1) Being Communist propagandists,
(2) Being anti-Communists propagandists,
(3) Being Muslim,
(4) Being Anti-Muslim,
(5) Being too serious,
(6) Being too flippant,
(7) Writing too much about films,
(8) Not writing about films every week,
(9) Being too personal in our remarks,
(10) Not being sufficiently personal in our remarks,
(11) In short of being what we are not and not being what we are.

★

. . Our Sins Of Omission!

We also plead guilty for not having published on "The Last Page"

(1) Philosophical observations,
(2) Metaphysical discourses,
(3) "Society" Scandal,
(4) Political forecasts,
(5) Advice to the Defence Chiefs on war strategy
(6) Race tips
(7) Beauty hints, and
(8) Sutta figures

Next year we again hope to plead guilty for these sins of omission.

★

This Is Why Russia Shall Win

To-morrow is the first anniversary of the Russo-German war. We have been thinking hard how best should "The Last Page" celebrate this event. In what words shall we record our admiration for the magnificent stand made by the Russian peasants and workers against Hitler's war machine?

And we have decided to quote what we regard as the most inspiring passage from the best book on Soviet Russia that we have read in a long time. It is "The Socialist Sixth Of The World", by the Dean of Canterbury—the Socialist Dean they call him!—who sums up the Russian experiment in these memorable words:—

"The Russian programme gripped me from its earliest formulation. Majestic in range, practical in detail, scientific in form, Christian in spirit, it has embarked on a task never yet attempted by modern or ancient State. It is a programme which thinks, not in terms of a privileged class, but in terms of each individual soul, not in terms of profit for the few, but in terms of service for all . . . .

"The thing is stupendous, and as applied to the concrete situation of life wholly new. It had been a matter for dreams of idealists, never a basis of Government for statesmen. It constitutes a Magna Charta for the poor, lifting an entire people on to a higher plane of life, with a higher standard of living."

If we are asked why we are sure Russia shall win the war, we will reply by quoting these words of the Socialist Dean.

★

Crippsified!

Sir Stafford Cripps has achieved immortality of not very enviable variety. His name has become a verb in the Tamil language.

A friend tells us that when a Tamilian wants to say that something has completely gone 'phut', he says, *"Cripps Ai Pochee"*. Literally translated it means, "It has become Cripps" or "It has been Crippsified."

★

'Beg' Your Pardon, Mr. Sheriff!

A member of the "Chronicle" staff has received the following personal letter which he has forwarded to us for publication:—

"I read with usual interest the "Last Page" yesterday. In regard to the paragraph about myself apart from the trivial facts that

(a) My name is not Beg,
(b) I have not inaugurated a Muslim Civil Defence Committee,
(c) The Committee I have inaugurated has nothing whatsoever to do with the "National War Front".

the paragraph is entirely correct.

Yours sincerely,
M. RASHID ALI BEG.

★

Proletarian Artist

That an artistic temperament is not the monopoly of the rich and leisured classes is amply borne out by the career of such artists as K. H. Ara whom "The Last Page" had the privilege to introduce to the art-loving public.

To-day we present another such proletarian young artist who has overcome obstacles of birth and money to achieve distinction in the field of art.

His name is Jethalal J. Mundhwa. Born 26 years ago in a poor Harijan family he could receive only elementary education. When other boys of his age were graduating from High School to College, young Mundhwa was working in a textile mill on a salary of Rs. 20 per month. From his childhood, however, he had a passion for drawing and painting and the walls of his house were covered with these specimens of juvenile art. Even when working in the mill he found time to do these improvised frescoes and would often oblige his neighbours by decorating their walls.

Seeing his promising work, some friends encouraged him to join the School of Art and the Harijan Sevak Sangh came to his financial rescue. This year he has creditably passed the Diploma examination, his teachers and our Art Critic, Dr. D. G. Vyas, speak highly of his work, and his two paintings, "Spring" and "Gramya Puja", that we published in our issue of May 10 showed both imagination and artistic skill.

★

Many Happy Returns Of The Day!

KAMALA (Hyderabad, Dn.): " . . . Accept a garland from an admirer of yours. . . Your LAST PAGE is, indeed, the most attractive feature of this Weekly Edition. . . ."

(Sister, you make us blush.—CHRONICLERS.)

S. K. NADKARNI (Bombay): "Your LAST PAGE is the first one I turn to read every Sunday morning. It is like an 'Horsd' 'oeuvre' and as spicy and appetising! . . . ."

(And also full of Vitamin D, we hope.—CHRONICLERS.)

K. B. NAMBIAR (Bombay): ". . . . the Chroniclers has cut a path of its own . . . ."

("Has we, really?"—CHRONICLERS).

"MILLOWNER" (Bombay): "I came across your comments re. Posters and the inducement to purchase 'offered through the seductive smile of a woman,' etc. I wonder whether to take you seriously or not . . . . You effervesce too readily . . . . Thank heavens, no one takes the Columnist seriously . . . . ."

(Except, of course, millowners who hide behind a transparent veil of anonymity—as transparent as the Calico sarees they manufacture!—CHRONICLERS.)

JERU POCHA (Poona): "Your page is just grand. I've been wanting to tell you for a long time and I take this opportunity of saying how we all (i.e., family and friends) enjoy reading the 'Last Page' and wishing you a very happy Birthday. Congrats for making the Last Page the First Page almost everybody looks at (And not for Mopsy)."

(Lady, you don't mean we actually rate a higher S. A. than the vivacious Mopsy!—CHRONICLERS.)

MAHATMA GANDHI

Only four times the Mahatma allowed himself to appear in these columns.

—Dalal

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"The bravest man I ever knew?" said the explorer. "He was the chap who took a taxi to the Bankruptcy Court and invited the driver in as a creditor."

* * *

"And is the prince incognito?" asked the reporter, referring to a titled guest.

"Well, no sir," replied the hotel porter. "I don't know as I'd say that. But 'e's certainly 'ad a few."

* * *

"I hear your daughter is practising the harp. How is she getting on?"

"Well, her mother isn't quite so keen on going to Heaven as she was."

* * *

A Scottish church held a self-denial week. At the end of the week, one of the members handed over a donation of 5s. 3d., all in threepenny-pieces.

"Tell me, Jock," said the parson, "how is it your contribution is in threepenny-bits?"

"Well, ye see, sir, it's my custom to have three whiskies and sodas every day, but as we were holding a self-denial week I felt I must give up something." Then, nodding towards the small coins: "These are the sodas, sir."

* * *

From the moment she had started school, till years later, when, with a sigh of relief, she heard its doors close behind her, Emma Sheepshanks had suffered under her ridiculous name. The poor girl writhed under her disadvantage, and lived only for the day when some man would marry her and change it.

At last! Emma Sheepshanks knew immediately that she had met her ideal, her soul-mate!

He dispensed with an introduction. He begged for a dance, another, and yet another, and permission to call.

Trembling, she heard his knock. Eagerly she seized his card from the maid. One glance at it and her eyes blazed with indignation. "Tell Mr. Ramsbottom," she said, "that I am not at home to-day, nor upon any future occasion."

"Sir, you poked your umbrella in my eye!"

"Pardon me, but I did not. This umbrella belongs to a neighbour of mine named Postlethwaite."

* * *

"How's the wife's George?"

"Not so well, old boy. She's just had quinsy."

"Gosh! How many is that you've got now?"

* * *

"All extremely bright men are conceited."

He shrugged gracefully.

"Oh, I don't know; I'm not."

* * *

A short-sighted man went to choose a pair of glasses.

"These spectacles" he said, "are not strong enough for me."

"But, sir," said the assistant, "they are No 2."

"What is the next to No. 2?"

"No. 1."

"And after that?"

"After No. 1, sir, you will need a dog."

* * *

"And how is your mother this morning, dear?" asked the caller.

"Oh," replied the little girl, "she's not quite herself to-day, thank you, what with cook and that man Hitler!"

"You're looking downcast, old man. What's on your mind?"

"A piece of my wife's."

* * *

Stepping out of a luxurious car, a middle-aged woman, dressed in expensive furs, approached the sentry and asked if she could speak to her soldier son.

"He is a tall young man," she explained, "rather good-looking, with blue eyes, and called Clarence Montmorency."

The sentry stopped her. "I know," he said. Then, putting his head round the guard-room door, he shouted: "Hi, Stinker, you're wanted."

* * *

A Scottish teacher was explaining a Scripture lesson to a class of disinterested and inattentive scholars. Suddenly inspired, she said, "Hands' up those who would like to go to Heaven."

Interest was awakened. Up went a forest of hands.

Only one little fellow remained unresponsive. His neighbour, noticing his glum and silent attitude, gave him a sharp nudge with his elbow and said, "Haud up your hand, man Ye're no gaun the noo."

* * *

"Well, dear," said Mr. Blair, after tea had been cleared away, "what are you planning to do to-night?"

Mrs. Blair shrugged her shoulders.

"Nothing special," she replied. "I'll probably write a letter or two, read, listen to the radio, and so on."

"I see," he replied. "When you come to the so on don't forget my shirt buttons."

* * *

Macpherson joined a golf club and was told by the professional that if his name was on his golf balls and they were lost, they would be returned to him when found. "Good," said the Scot, "put my name on this ball."

The pro did so.

"Would you also put M.D. after it?" said the new member. "I'm a doctor."

The pro. obeyed.

"There's one more thing," went on the Scot. "Can ye squeeze 'Hours 10 to 3' on as well?"

He: "What do you think of Lady Violet as a speaker?"

She: "I consider she minces her words."

He: "I see, and makes a hash of it."

The performing flea and an elephant crossed a jungle bridge together.

"Oh boy," whispered the flea in the elephant's ear, "we certainly made that bridge shake!"

* * *

A Negro who did odd jobs of hauling, used as motive power a gigantic mule of great age, profound deliberation and undaunted determination.

"What's the name of your mule?" someone once asked the Negro.

"Dat mule am named 'Public Service Corporation,' suh," he answered.

"What on earth made you give him a name like that?"

"Wal, suh, jes' because dat am de best name fo' a mule like him," said the Negro. "Dat mule kin stan' mo' abuse an' go right on habbin' his own way dan any pusson yo' eber see."

* * *

"My young lady is terribly deaf, and I'm in awful trouble, Bob."

"Well?"

"I had to yell so loudly when I proposed to her that the woman next door has sued me for breach of promise."

* * *

The young lovers were trying to find some quiet, secluded spot for a long embrace. But everywhere they went there were people, people, people. And the girl was shy.

Suddenly the man had a bright idea. Triumphantly he led her to the railway station, and, standing beside the door of a railway carriage as though seeing her off, kissed her fondly.

After the couple had repeated the experiment at four or five different platforms, a sympathetic porter strolled up and whispered to the young man:—

"Take 'er round to the bus-stop, mate. They goes ev'ry three minutes from there."

"'Ow d'yer get it, Bert?"

"Shoved me 'ed up to see where Jerry was."

"There! I always told you you was a nosey-parker, didn't I?"

Manager: "Sorry, nothing doing. We're fully insured. All except the office clock, and the staff keeps its eye on that."

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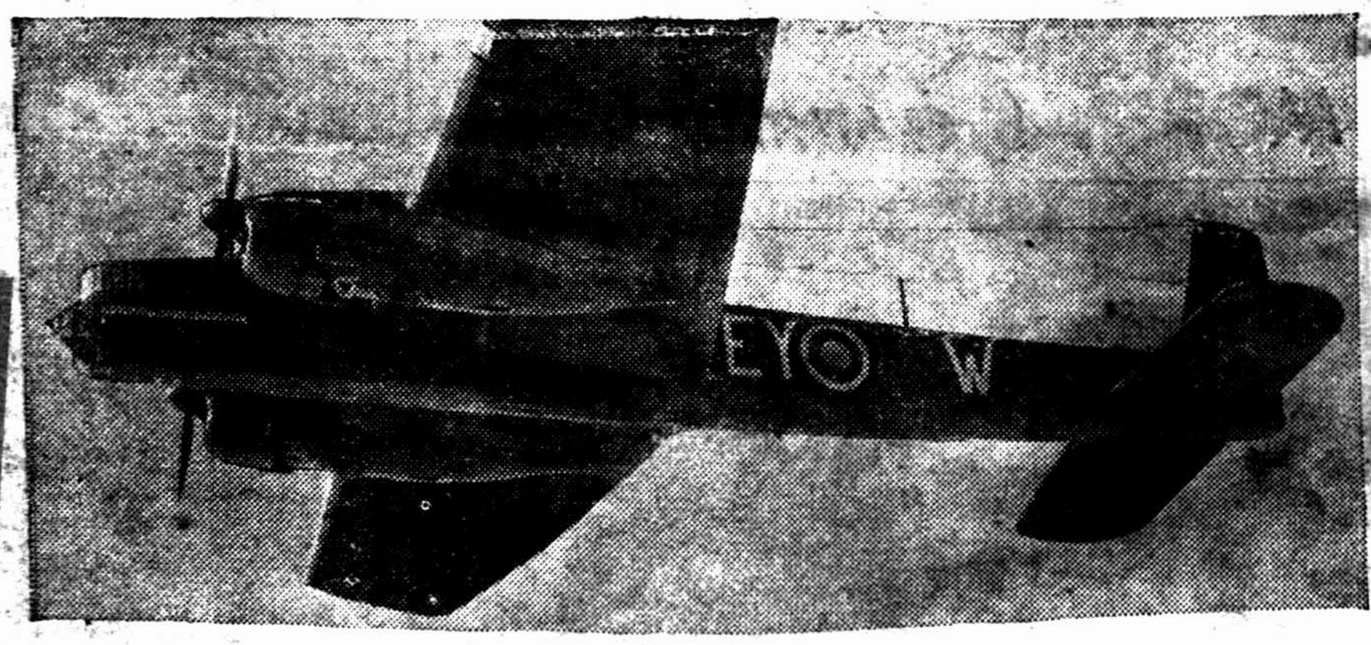
India Grows Wings



ABOVE:
A typical Indian pilot in charge of a fighter.

MIDDLE:
Twin-engined "Whitley" heavy bomber in service with the R.A.F. Bomber Command has taken part in scores of successful raids over Germany and Norway. Painted outside the cockpit of the "Whitley" in this picture are 36 bombs, signifying 36 successful bombing raids carried out by this machine, which has a tremendous range.

BELOW:
Dual Control—English and Indian pilots at the wheel of their multi-enginer bomber.

PLEASE SEE THAT THE SEAL IS INTACT

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